

Thatcher, In Memoirs, Writes Off Mitterrand

The French President Was 'Schizophrenic' On Unified Germany

By John Darnton

LONDON — Worried that a reunified Germany would dominate Europe, Britain and France took tentative steps in December 1989 and January 1990 to create an entente to "check the German juggernaut," Margaret Thatcher has written in her memoirs. But the plan, which she said had evolved from three private meetings that she held with President François Mitterrand of France, eventually came to nothing because the French leader believed that reunification could not be stopped and sought instead to contain a newly powerful Germany by promoting a more integrated, federated Europe.

Dole Challenges Clinton Power to Send Troops

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, said Sunday that he would introduce legislation to block President Bill Clinton from committing forces for use in Haiti, except for reasons of national security.

"First the Republicans said Clinton can't be trusted to use force, and now they say, 'Hey, he is using force, people might get hurt, we better stop him,'" a senior Clinton aide said. "Make up your minds." Not only will they resist having their hands tied on Haiti, administration officials said, but they are reviewing all of their options on how to respond to the Haitian crisis and have not ruled out some sort of military effort to forcibly restore Father Aristide to power with the help of other members of the Organization of American States.

Administration officials said they viewed the Dole announcement as part of a competition among Republican presidential contenders to draw attention to themselves by outbidding each other in discrediting the Clinton foreign policy. In the last week, former Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, and Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana—all potential 1996 Republican presidential candidates—have pointedly denounced Mr. Clinton's foreign policy.

Democrat, Congress has decided that we'd better be more involved," said Mr. Dole, speaking on a CBS-TV news program. "I think we were sort of caught napping in the Somalia effort. We've seen the outrage of the American people, and I think what we need to do is go back and take a look at all the peacekeeping, how we use American forces." He notified the president of his intentions only a few minutes before announcing them on the show. It is too early to tell how much congressional backing he has.

U.S. Refuses To Rule Out Intervention Against Haiti

UN Delegate Affirms Protection of Americans 'Foremost in Our Minds'

By Dana Priest

WASHINGTON — The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations said Sunday that the Clinton administration has decided "not to rule out" a unilateral use of force in Haiti, where chaotic conditions prevail as that nation's senior military leader resists an agreement to return the deposed president to power.



Haitians struggling Sunday to board a bus headed out of Port-au-Prince. Panic has gripped the city, where it is feared violence will erupt. Economic sanctions are to resume Monday.

Clinton & Co. Takes Its Knocks From Hard Foreign Policy Lessons

By Ann Devroy and R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — Most of President Bill Clinton's key national security advisers were on a telephone conference call working out a defense of the administration's ill-fated policy in Somalia. To explain future policy, they agreed on one clear message: As far as the U.S. action was concerned, Somalia was all over but the leaving.

United States was still pursuing the Somali clan leader Mohammed Farrah Aidid or had called off the chase, was working with the United Nations or against it, was pursuing the goal of nation-building or dropping it. "Somewhere between the morning's good impression and the result, something went wrong," said a senior U.S. official.

role in conflicts around the world where no readily discernible U.S. interest is at stake. Mr. Clinton acknowledged misjudgments and cited lessons learned. Failing to enlist the nation more fully in "the great national debate" over America's role in the post-Cold War world, he said, may have been one of them. Allowing U.S. soldiers to serve under UN command without adequate attention to their security was another.

But while agreeing that Mr. Clinton faces a more difficult world than most recent presidents, critics and officials in his own administration, in Congress and in academia said in interviews that the president has made his own job harder.

Delors Warns France Against Trade Hysteria

By Barry James

PARIS — Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, said Sunday that France was getting hysterical over the GATT trade issue, creating a new Maginot Line and risking international isolation. Mr. Delors warned that France may face a boycott of its goods if it prevents a successful conclusion of the world trade talks, which are scheduled to end by Dec. 15.

Foreign Bottom-Liners Trip Up in China

By Lena H. Sun

HEXINZHUANG, China — For the peasants who farmed the cabbage fields here, the opening of a South Korean-owned shoe factory in their midst was supposed to be a chance for decent jobs and high wages.

Workers at the Hanbec Shoe Co. Ltd. on the outskirts of the northeastern city of Tianjin went on strike for three days in late February. Several hundred went on strike again in June, making the incidents among the largest reported protests in a nation where strikes are almost unknown.

own factories, the South Koreans provided no housing, no medical benefits and no job guarantees. Further, the South Koreans are accused of mistreating the Chinese. Last year, three South Korean managers reportedly demanded that three Chinese women, accused of working too slowly, hold their hands around their heads and kneel in a row. When the women refused, the South Koreans kicked them until they were on their knees.

Kiosk

Blast Shakes Besieged Indian Shrine

SRINAGAR, India (AFP) — A huge explosion rocked the Hazratbal shrine, where about 100 Muslims have been holding out against an Indian Army siege, residents and officials said Sunday.

The police said the explosion had been caused by a rocket fired by militants outside the shrine. One of the militants barricaded inside the shrine said the explosion appeared to have occurred near the main entrance, about 30 yards from a strongroom where a relic of Mohammed is kept.

General News Page 3. For all its promises, the Clinton plan doesn't guarantee better health. Page 3. Books Page 9. Bridge Page 9. Rating the World's Best Restaurants: HONG KONG Page 9. Beginning with Hong Kong, the NYT restaurant critic, Patricia Wells, has set out on an ambitious journey to rate the world's top restaurants. Her monthly reports, each from a different country and starting today, will culminate in a list of the Top 10 tables. A companion report from each region focuses on more casual and affordable restaurants to give readers a wide range of choices for fine dining around the globe. Page 9. Business/Finance Page 11. Newhouse interests and Cox Enterprises joined QVC's bid for Paramount. Page 11. China's stock market came of age as Beijing allowed a hostile corporate raid. Page 11.

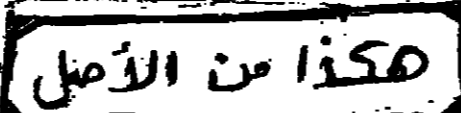
Scientists, Hollywood's Villains du Jour

By Gina Kolata

NEW YORK — "The Fugitive" is one of the year's biggest hit movies, drawing rave reviews and, more important, crowds week after week. Yet one central aspect of the movie seems to have eluded comment. The movie's premise — why the fugitive is a fugitive — involves a drug company so evil that it distorts its research findings in an attempt to get a deadly drug on the market and will stop at nothing, even murder, to do so.

cist, who not only creates dinosaurs but tries to make the species incapable of reproducing — and fails. Last spring the movie "Lorenzo's Oil" chronicled a family whose child had a deadly and untreatable disease. The parents, who discovered a cure, had to fight scientists who were more interested in their own glory than in helping a desperately ill patient.

ized to such issues as overpriced drugs and ethics in the medical community. They add that the Human Genome Project, a huge federal program to map every human gene, and the first attempts at gene therapy remind the public that scientists are on the threshold of manipulating humanity.



STATESIDE / JUST SUPPOSING

For All Its Promises, Clinton Plan No Guarantee of Better Health

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Suppose President Bill Clinton's health plan is adopted. Suppose every American gets a health insurance card and no one need worry again about being uninsured. Will the nation be healthier?

The answer might seem obvious. After all, 37 million Americans are uninsured. How could the plan do anything but improve the overall health of the country?

Oddly, medical and public health experts say that although the system may increase access to health care and although it may be more equitable than the system we have now, it will not necessarily make Americans healthier, however healthier is defined.

The problem, health experts say, is that the proposal for overhauling health care is not really a health program. Instead, it is a plan to pay for doctor visits, prescriptions and hospitalizations. It is a plan to insure that no one is bankrupted by medical bills.

But sickness and death are often caused by poverty and dangerous habits like smoking, which

will not necessarily be affected. Many people who disregard advice to have children vaccinated or to have a Pap smear or exercise or eat less fat or drink less alcohol will not change their ways because they have health insurance.

Dr. Alan Garber, an insurance and a health economist at Stanford University, said some people who are now uninsured would undoubtedly benefit from the plan, and others said that poor people now receiving spotty care on Medicaid might do better with a family doctor on a health plan. But "you have to ask how much difference the health care system can make," Garber said.

Dr. Uwe Reinhardt, a health economist at Princeton University, noted that the Clinton plan was a financial security plan. In fact, he called it a health security plan.

Instead of promising good health, the American Health Security Act promises that all Americans will have health insurance, with standards that meet national standards on benefits, quality and access to care.

"That is very important," Dr. Reinhardt added. "But if you want to make them healthier, get them out of poverty."

One problem in trying to decide how the health plan will affect the nation's health is deciding how to measure health. Public health officials often look at two measures, infant mortality and life expectancy. Neither is likely to be altered perceptibly by the Clinton health plan, experts say.

Infant mortality is highest in the inner cities, where pregnant women often suffer from more than lack of health insurance, and where they often have Medicaid. They may be teenagers, they may smoke heavily, or use cocaine or heroin, and they may have a very poor diet.

Dr. Reinhardt noted that African American women have had access to prenatal care through the National Health Service for more than 30 years. Yet, he said, the infant mortality rate among people in the lower social classes is still triple the rate among people in the higher social classes.

Nor is longevity likely to change, experts said. Dr. James W. Vaupel, a medical demographer at Duke University and Odense University Medical School in Denmark, said there was little relationship between a nation's health care delivery system and its average life span.

The United States has an average life span of 75

years, a figure comparable to that of European countries, where health care is readily available to all. But it is also comparable to China and Costa Rica, poor countries where "the level of care is very very low," Dr. Vaupel said. "There may not be a lot of connection between the quality of level of care and life expectancy."

While the Clinton plan's focus on preventive medicine is generally a good thing, Dr. Garber said, "we shouldn't be surprised if the effects are small" — even in looking at specific diseases. He and others cited two reasons.

The first is that many people are already receiving preventive care, like vaccines for their children, screening to detect diseases early or blood-pressure checks, even if they have to pay for it themselves.

So to see a difference there would have to be a substantial change in the health of those who will suddenly have health insurance.

One difficulty, however, is that many who do not get their children vaccinated, for example, or fail to get screening tests like Pap smears or mammograms are among the most difficult to reach. They often are poor and poorly educated.

A second difficulty is that doctors have only a limited arsenal of preventive and early detection measures. These include childhood vaccinations, screening for high blood pressure, Pap smears and mammograms.

Many conditions cannot be prevented: most cancer, birth defects, many cases of heart attacks. Others could be partly alleviated by changes in personal habits, like not smoking or eating a low-fat diet.

A decade ago, Rand Corp. conducted a large study of free medical care, including preventive services.

The only improvements the study found were among the poor people in the group: more of them got glasses and their blood pressure levels were slightly decreased.

In fact, national surveys have repeatedly showed that people did not become healthier because they went to doctors.

"You go to a doctor when you're born, when you have babies, when you get really sick, and just before you die," said Dr. Donald Patrick, a professor of health services at the University of Washington in Seattle. "Otherwise, if you're lucky, you stay out of the medical system."

Congress Awaits the Real Thing

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration will re-launch its health care plan when actual legislation is introduced next week, according to a senior administration aide.

The aide acknowledged that the administration had misjudged the degree of congressional interest in the details of the plan after President Bill Clinton's health care speech last month.

Responding to criticism from some members of Congress about the delay between the speech and the introduction of legislation, the aide said the administration had offered in August and September to send up legislative "spoons" — details of the plan without the technical legal language — for congressional use.

Congressional leaders of both parties "advised strongly to wait until the legislation was ready," the aide said. The leaders said the health care legislation was "too important and too historical to deal only with speed."

The aide said the White House always had expected to have a lag between Mr. Clinton's speech and the introduction of legislation.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Sees Isolation if Trade Deal Falls

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, in his most vigorous promotion of the North American Free Trade Agreement since the formal signing of labor and environmental safeguards in mid-September, warned over the weekend that failure to ratify the deal could isolate the United States and flood it with imported goods.

"Without NAFTA, one of our best markets, Mexico, could turn to Japan and Europe to make a sweetheart deal for trade," the president said in his weekly radio address. "Without NAFTA, Mexico could well become an export platform, allowing more products from Japan and Europe into America. Why would we want that to happen?"

Critics of the agreement have argued that U.S. companies would use Mexico as a platform from which to export goods

after they had moved factories there, causing a substantial loss of jobs in the United States.

The agreement would gradually remove tariffs and other trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States. The House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on the accord Nov. 17, with no clear majority for passage in sight. The administration is expected to win approval in the Senate, which is to vote about the same time.

House, in Shift, Backs Aid for Jobless

WASHINGTON — After more than two weeks of wrangling, the House of Representatives has voted to extend the program of emergency unemployment benefits for workers who have been jobless for more than six months and have exhausted their state assistance.

It is the fifth extension of emergency federal unemployment benefits since November 1991, and it is intended to continue helping the 60,000 unemployed workers who become eligible for such assistance every week.

The 302-to-95 vote Friday came less than 24 hours after a coalition of Democrats and Republicans embarrassed the Democratic leadership by rejecting a similar plan on a procedural vote of 274 to 149.

At issue was a provision that would prevent immigrants who have been in the United States less than five years from obtaining Supplemental Security Income, the welfare program for the blind, elderly and disabled. These benefits are now available to immigrants after three years. Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who heads the Ways and Means Committee, had proposed the change as a way of

saving \$331 million to pay for the extension in unemployment

benefits.

But the Democratic leadership dropped the Rostenkowski plan in the face of opposition from Hispanic members, proposing instead to save the same amount by extending the program for three months instead of four.

The bill passed Friday after the Hispanic members accepted defeat and dropped their insistence on retaining the current welfare policy for immigrants.

Quote/Unquote

Barbara Bush, wife of former President Bush, who spent 25 years in Washington, on what she misses about the nation's capital: "My children, my friends.... Are you waiting for more?" (AP)



KLAN RALLY TURNS VIOLENT — A supporter of the Ku Klux Klan, right, being attacked after Klan backers rallied on the steps of the Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis. Hundreds of Klan supporters and opponents clashed at the rally and afterward. Several people were injured.

Away From Politics

• The Pentagon has censured three admirals and taken less serious administrative action against 30 other senior officers, including Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, the chief of naval operations. The action was an effort to demonstrate that senior military officers bear much responsibility for the atmosphere of debauchery at the Tailhook Association convention.

• Companies can buy and sell the rights to pollute under a plan approved by the South Coast Air Quality Management District in Los Angeles. The approach establishes pollution allowances for 390 of the region's largest polluters, which each emit more than four tons a year of either nitrogen oxides or sulfur oxides, the two main ingredients of Southern California's brown haze.

• The jury in the Los Angeles trial of two black men accused of beating a white truck driver during the riots last year has reached its verdicts but is deadlocked on others. A Los Angeles Superior Court judge, John Oudekirk, said the verdicts would be read Monday.

• Four former Polish officials have been sentenced to prison for smuggling MiG fighter planes and other heavy weapons to Iraq. A New York jury acquitted the four, who were high-ranking officials of Poland's former Communist government. A fifth Polish citizen was also acquitted.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. It features the headline "EC - US GATT confrontation" and lists other international news topics like "Another mess in Haiti", "Censorship in Russia", and "North Korean nuclear weapons". It offers a 44% discount on the cover price for subscribers and provides contact information for various countries.

Advertisement for American Topics magazine. It highlights "Among Long-Distance Callers, 42 Digits Can Cramp the Digits" and "Short Takes" section. It also mentions a special offer for subscribers.

Trapped by a fallen boulder in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and facing a freezing night, William Jeracki, 38, used a rope for a tourniquet and amputated his left leg below the knee. A paramedic who treated him said that had he waited for searchers to find him he probably would have frozen to death. In a similar incident in July, a Berks, Pennsylvania, logger amputated his left leg below the knee with a pocketknife because he thought he was going to bleed to death.

Nearly all U.S. auto executives drive company cars. "You get a new one every year," The New York Times notes in an editorial. "If it goes on the fritz, another one magically appears. You never have to visit a showroom, haggle with a dealer or face the awful truth that what you thought would be a simple tune-up is, in fact, a \$500 transmission job. It's a life of blissful ignorance." But, says The Times, "ownership means pride. Ownership means panic." Indeed, "to own is to learn. Detroit might give it a try."

Arthur Higbee

Large advertisement for Sprint International. It features the headline "SECRET CODES" and lists international calling codes for various countries. It also includes a list of international phone numbers and a note about Sprint's international service.

HAITI: U.S. Refuses to Bar Military Intervention to Protect Lives and Restore Democracy

Continued from Page 1
U.S. forces invaded Panama in 1989. President Ronald Reagan said the need to protect American medical students was a justification for his ordering the invasion of Grenada in 1983.

being threatened, and criticized UN sanctions as harmful to a "poor black population."
He gave no indication that he intended to step aside, saying that the Haitian parliament was waiting for a decree from Father Aristide to allow for legislation providing amnesty for himself and other military officials.

leave the his post. They said, however, that the officer still feared for his life.
By asking for a government of "national consensus," and assuring journalists that neither reporters nor other foreigners were targets of violence, the leaders, interviewed separately, appeared to be trying to project an image of reasonableness and flexibility.

Beijing's finest point is right in its centre.

Advertisement for The Palace Hotel, Beijing. Features a circular logo with a globe and the text 'Beijing's finest point is right in its centre.' and 'THE PALACE HOTEL Beijing'.

FORCE: Dole Challenges Clinton on Use of Troops

Continued from Page 1
Mr. Dole explained: "What I'm suggesting is that we say, in effect, that we can't deploy American forces to Haiti without congressional authorization unless there's some emergency need to evacuate American people or unless there's some national interest and you don't have time to go to Congress or unless the president certifies that the safety's involved and plus the four things he stated at the UN — that there are clear objectives, there's an international threat,

concrete. We're working on it. We have been over the weekend. And we may want to wait until Tuesday to bring it up to see what happens at midnight on Monday, too."
Asked how Mr. Clinton reacted when he informed him of his intentions, Mr. Dole said: "Well, I told him I wasn't trying to blindside him. I wanted to be certain he understood I was talking about the amendment and I'd be visiting with State Department, Defense Department officials, people in the White House, and be appreciated that."

POLICY: Learning Hard Lessons

Continued from Page 1
Mr. Dole said that the American people were hungry for a president who showed that he knew that something had to be done here to address our problems at home that had been long neglected." Mr. Clinton said while insisting he had not ignored foreign policy, Mr. Clinton said he had had a "conscious focus" on those domestic problems he pledged in his campaign to address.

Specifically on Haiti, Mr. Dole made it very clear that he did not believe that U.S. forces should be used to restore Father Aristide to power, because of his own less-than-stellar record while in office.
"I don't think he'd win any blue ribbons in most places," Mr. Dole said of Father Aristide. "I think he has a lot of shortcomings. He was elected. We didn't see a lot of democracy in the eight months he was there, but I assume that you know, he'll go back if it can be done peacefully, but I wouldn't risk any American lives to put Aristide back in power and try to force democracy on Haiti where there's no real record of democracy in the past, well, I don't know how long — way back in the 1930s or before."



Lady Thatcher on Sunday with a copy of her memoirs.

GATT: Delors's Warning

Continued from Page 1
flictism will come back in force around the world and there will be a European crisis," Mr. Delors, a French Socialist, said in a radio interview. He added that such an eventuality "could deal a very severe blow to the construction of Europe."

Mr. Delors, the European Community's chief executive, and the man ultimately responsible for a GATT agreement on the European side, said that France was working itself into a psychodrama by "inventing a Maginot Line, getting itself a bad reputation in 80 countries around the world."

THATCHER: A Swipe at France

Continued from Page 1
as the coming power, initially turned its back on the "special relationship" with Britain. But Washington soon learned, during the Gulf War, the value of having London as the primary ally, she insists. Speaking on the telephone to President Bush at the time when sanctions against Iraq needed enforcement, she told him, "This is no time to go wobbly."

According to a senior U.S. diplomat in Paris, the United States is conducting fruitful behind-the-scenes negotiations with France, and government warnings that France would shun an agreement could be seen as a sop to domestic opinion.

Despite a subsequent meeting and plans for foreign and defense ministers to confer on the topic, the proposed axis fell away, largely because Mr. Mitterrand "said he was at a loss as to what we could do," she says. Instead of defending French sovereignty and interests through alliances, he chose to "move toward a federal Europe in order to tie down the German giant."

On another issue, Mr. Delors said he feared that the European Community was drifting toward a soulless free-trade zone, despite the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union by all 12 countries. He warned that unless the members react, "this drift will lead in 15 years to a breakup" of the E.C.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring various services like PERSONALS, MOVING, GROSSIRON, ANNOUNCEMENTS, BUSINESS SERVICES, PARIS AREA FURNISHED, HOME PLAZA MARAIS, EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, LEGAL SERVICES, AUTO RENTALS, and ACCESS VOYAGES.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune Classified Ad, titled 'PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?'. It lists various international locations and contact information for advertising.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune Classified Ad, featuring 'SAVE ON International Phone Calls' and 'KALLBACK DIRECT' services.

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring 'PARIS AREA FURNISHED', 'HOME PLAZA MARAIS', 'EMBASSY SERVICE', 'AGENCE CHAMPS EYSES', 'PARIS FROMO', 'YOUR HOME IN PARIS', 'INTER URBIS', 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', 'MONACO', 'PARIS & SUBURBS', 'LISA RESIDENTIAL', 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', and 'GREAT BRITAIN'.

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring 'EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE', 'LEGAL SERVICES', 'AUTO RENTALS', 'ACCESS VOYAGES', 'MERCEDS-BENZ CARS', 'SWITZERLAND', 'EMPLOYMENT', and 'EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT'.

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring 'INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT' and 'Thinking About Business? Then don't miss the Business Message Center every Wednesday in the Trib.'

Handwritten Arabic text: '150 من الأصل' (150 from the original).

Aidid Forces Clear Key Roadblocks

But in a Gesture of Defiance, Somalis Hold Anti-UN Rally

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Apparently in a gesture of goodwill, forces loyal to General Mohammed Farrah Aidid have dismantled most of the dozen roadblocks they had erected along a main thoroughfare in the capital, U.S. military officers said Sunday.

U.S. Army helicopters that fly surveillance missions over the city every night have detected a significant decrease in the number of barricades along 21 October Road, their commander said. A flight along the street Sunday afternoon showed that only two or three barricades now block the way.

The change is important, because the roadblocks built by General Aidid's forces had essentially prevented United Nations troops from moving along the road. In talks here last week, Robert B. Oakley, President Bill Clinton's special envoy, urged sides to the general to instruct his forces to remove the barriers.

The opening of the route to traffic could allow UN or U.S. forces to begin patrols of the area without having to take the potentially provocative step of breaking down the barriers.

In a sign that problems may still lie ahead, more than 1,000 Somalis rallied Sunday in Mogadishu to deliver a message of anger toward the United Nations and its secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

"Boutros Boutros Ghali has bombed us and murdered us," a man screamed through a loudspeaker. "We do not want him here."

The crowd, mostly women and children, paraded with "Long Live Aidid" banners and chanted, "Boutros Ghali down, UNOSOM down." UNOSOM is the acronym for UN Operation in Somalia.

The rally was a sign of rising tension against the United Nations and, in particular, against Mr. Boutros Ghali, who was in Mozambique on Sunday and has not confirmed whether he will visit Somalia in the next few days, as planned.

General Aidid's supporters accuse Mr. Boutros Ghali of siding with other clans and of being personally responsible for UN military attacks over the past months.

Sources within General Aidid's political party, the Somalia National Alliance, say that Mogadishu will not stand aside and ignore the visit. In January, stone-throwing crowds prevented Mr. Boutros Ghali from leaving the UN compound here, and the secretary-general had to be rescued by U.S. troops.

The United States, worried that fighting could erupt again, has advised the secretary-general not to come.

On the military front, Lieutenant Colonel Lee Gore, who commands the surveillance operation, said that the abrupt halt in mortar attacks against U.S. forces in the last 10 days had allowed his helicopter unit to shift its attention from seeking out launch sites to monitoring movements on the ground.

Colonel Gore said his unit's helicopters had detected substantial clan fighting in Mogadishu in recent days.

He said the firing of tracer bullets and some rocket-propelled grenades had been most evident in parts of Mogadishu that serve as dividing lines between territory controlled by General Aidid's followers and that controlled by other faction leaders.

Other military officials described similar indications of clan fighting. But they said that the effective exclusion of U.S. and UN forces from most parts of Mogadishu forced them to rely heavily on the patrols for their intelligence.

A UN military spokesman reported separately that Pakistani troops guarding a military bunker in the capital had exchanged fire Saturday night with snipers, who opened fire on them. The spokesman, Major David Stockwell, said the Pakistani unit had discovered a wire strung across a road that appeared to have been intended for use in a remote-controlled mine.

Bonn May Leave by April

Germany's contingent in Somalia might be withdrawn by April, Defense Minister Volker Rühle said Sunday, according to a Reuters report from Bonn.

"I cannot fix a day, but approximately next April could be the date," he said in a television interview. "I feel we could end our engagement in Somalia next spring with the agreement of other European countries."

Mr. Rühle added that he foresaw reducing the 1,700-member German support unit, based in Belet Un in central Somalia, by 400 to 500 soldiers in November.

"For me it is important to use this week's NATO conference in Trondheim to reach an agreement with our European partners, especially with the Italians," he told ZDF television. He is to hold talks in Bonn with North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners this week.

Mr. Rühle praised the role German soldiers had played in Somalia and said he welcomed what he saw as a UN move to rethink the political objectives of the mission.

UN's Chief Turns Out to Be U.S.'s Chief Antagonist

By Elaine Sciolino and Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The world's No. 1 peacemaker is spending much of his time making peace with Washington.

It is a task that does not come easily to Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general. In a series of interviews over several months, the 71-year-old Egyptian lawyer-turned-diplomat has revealed himself as a man with no stomach for taking orders, no tolerance for fools, no patience for protocol and no reverence for tradition.

"I am only the Security Council's servant," he said, "though not always its humble one."

Not since Dag Hammarskjöld fended off Britain and France on one side and the Soviet Union on the other during the 1960 peacekeeping mission in the Congo has a secretary-general fought so openly with UN members.

In his 22 months as head of the organization, Mr. Boutros Ghali has accused the Security Council of ignoring the famine in Somalia and concentrating instead on what he called the "rich man's war" in the Balkans.

He told Britain that its plan for putting Serbian artillery under UN supervision was unwelcome and then suggested that he was getting bad press in Britain because he was a "wog," a 19th-century British pejorative for colonial subjects. And he tried, unsuccessfully, to dismiss the Italian commander in Somalia

because he had disobeyed orders of the Turkish general in charge of the UN operation there.

Mr. Boutros Ghali's fiercest battles have come in the last few weeks, as he and the Clinton administration argued about the focus of the UN operation in Somalia.

The secretary-general portrays himself as the harried leader of an organization that is overstretched, underfunded and constantly criticized, yet more heavily engaged around the world than at any time in its 48-year history.

He has repeatedly described his role as that of a supplicant forced to use the world's capitals begging for money and troops to put out regional brushfires because countries have come to think of peacekeeping as the post-Cold War panacea.

"To put it bluntly, I have no power, no independence," he said. "You are free to send the troops or not to send the troops. You are free to pay the money or not to pay the money. So unless I obtain your goodwill, I will not be able to do your work."

The United States views him as an obstructionist, bent on vengeance against the Somali faction leader Mohammed Farrah Aidid and determined to thwart the U.S. plan to put the country on the path toward a political reconciliation.

The White House is so set on controlling Mr. Boutros Ghali that it is trying to block his planned visit to UN troops in Mogadishu next week, arguing that the United States does not want to be responsible for his safety.

Mr. Boutros Ghali feels the United States has turned him and the UN into a scapegoat for the failed U.S. military raid against a stronghold of General Aidid in Mogadishu on Oct. 3, when 18 U.S. servicemen were killed and more than 75 were wounded.

Two days after the abortive raid, Mr. Boutros Ghali flew into a rage when Madeleine K. Albright, the chief U.S. diplomat at the UN, announced that the Clinton administration had shifted its course.

Mrs. Albright bluntly told him that the United States would begin an aggressive peace initiative with an independent envoy who would report to Washington, not to the UN, and would withdraw its troops in six months.

Mr. Boutros Ghali asserted that the United States could not invent its own rules for serving in the UN force.

"You've already confused the military situation, and now you want to confuse the political situation, too," he told her in a heated conversation described by State Department officials.

But the secretary-general knows that ultimately there is no one antagonizing the world organization's most powerful member, so in the last week he has declared a truce with the United States.

"Honestly, my meetings with all of them in the administration are always very good," Mr. Boutros Ghali said in an interview last week. Sitting in his temporary office on the top floor of the UN building, he said, "Let us be very practical. I need the United States."

In reality, Mr. Boutros Ghali's embrace

of the Clinton administration seems merely a tactical maneuver. Search the surface and the unedited version spills forth.

"You're damned if you do and damned if you don't," he said. "If you're not trying to be authoritarian, they'll say there has to be a rearrangement of your administration, that there has to be a strong United Nations. Et cetera, et cetera. And when you try to have a strong United Nations, they say you are becoming a general and a pariah."

When President Bill Clinton received Mr. Boutros Ghali at the White House, they agreed on a U.S. airdrop of relief supplies to Bosnia.

But the relationship quickly soured. The incoming administration was irritated when Mr. Boutros Ghali called for sanctions against Israel after the Rabin government refused to obey a Security Council resolution mandating the return of more than 400 Palestinians deported to southern Lebanon.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher was said to have been "infuriated" by Mr. Boutros Ghali's public statements in February that the United States would have no credibility at the UN until it paid its dues. At the time, Washington was poised to commit \$750 million.

Mr. Boutros Ghali further angered Washington in August when he asserted the right to veto any NATO plan to carry out air strikes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a move that convinced the administration that he was trying to control U.S. foreign policy.

For his part, Mr. Boutros Ghali watched with dismay as the administration backed away from its early euphoria about joint problem-solving. He was disappointed when Mr. Clinton retreated from his support for a UN standing army, which would have regularly put U.S. troops under the command of foreigners.

He was also stunned by Mr. Clinton's first speech to the UN last month, in which the president blamed the UN for assigning itself new tasks and demanded that the organization "learn to say no."

"It is not I or the United Nations that says yes or no," Mr. Boutros Ghali said. "It is the member states. It was the Security Council that voted to send troops to Somalia, that voted just a few days ago to send troops to Rwanda. I only receive the mandate and then I have to try to find the troops."

The secretary-general and his top aides accuse the United States of inconsistency. They argue that Washington has promoted every Security Council resolution on Somalia, including those to rebuild Somali institutions and to push for General Aidid's arrest, only to back away and blame the UN for pursuing its own agenda.

"The problem of Somalia is what will be the impact on places like Haiti, Bosnia, Angola," he said. "Supposing tomorrow you might have peace in Bosnia, how will I be able to find 50,000 soldiers to send?"

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If you find the Calibre 89 a little inconvenient for everyday use, our watchmakers have brought together

the more essential complications in a number of wristwatches. You can be assured that each represents the finest watchmaking in the world.

You may find your most treasured possession in the handsome tonneau-shaped, perpetual-calendar watch *fig. 4*. The unique combination of a fly-back date-hand showing the progression of the month, and a minute-repeater, is a refinement that took us about four years to develop.

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of our movements and bring into play the precisely coordinated actions of the column-wheel, levers and gears *fig. 7*.

Impeccable workmanship is taken for granted by those who wear our watches. But if you choose one of the half-dozen or so slim, self-winding, perpetual-calendar repeaters *fig. 8* that we complete each year, you can expect much more. We have encapsulated in our most sophisticated wristwatch the ancient and authentic sound of time. Celebrate a moment - any moment - by making the mechanism ring the hours, quarters and minutes with the pure, clear resonance that only we have been able to achieve in a minute-repeater.

Those who consider a watch is just a watch, so long as it tells the time, will be gratified to learn that in this elegant wristwatch *fig. 9*, time is told both by a minute-repeater and by an observatory-rated chronometer. In it moves the most ingenious compensation device known to horological engineering. The rotating tourbillon cage literally absolves the watch's regulator from the laws of gravity - removing one of the last obstacles to the final frontier of mechanical precision.

But if you seek that extra dimension to time, to mark your achievement, to inspire your creativity or simply to enjoy sublime watchmaking, you will almost certainly wear one of our timepieces one day. You will then come to recognize the touch of the world's finest watchmakers *fig. 10*, and know that the name on the dial can only be Patek Philippe.

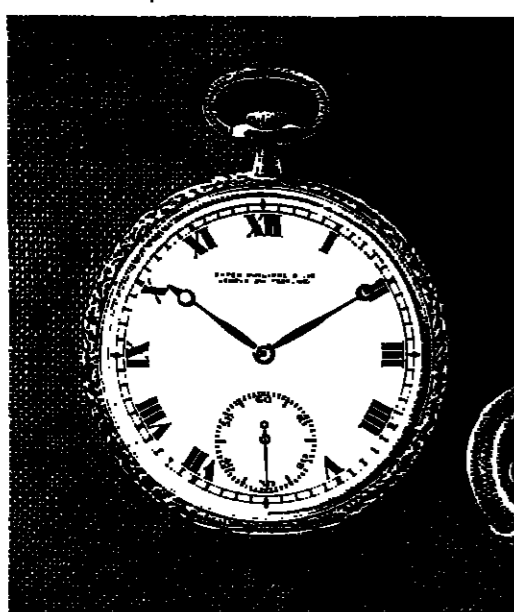


fig. 1: Einstein's daily inspiration.

fig. 4: Ref. 5013. Self-winding, minute-repeating wristwatch with perpetual calendar, moon-phase and a retrograde date-hand, which flies back to the beginning of the month after reaching the 28th, 29th, 30th or 31st day. In Patek Philippe wristwatches, the buckle and the hidden pins that secure the strap are of gold.

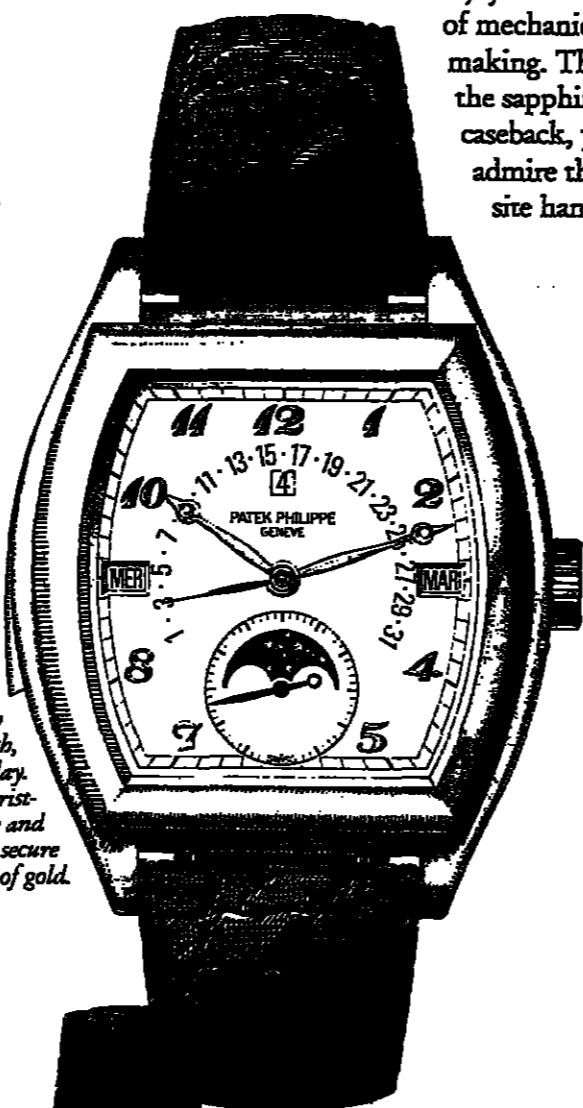


fig. 2: Time on a cosmic scale in the Calibre 89 - the most complicated portable timepiece.

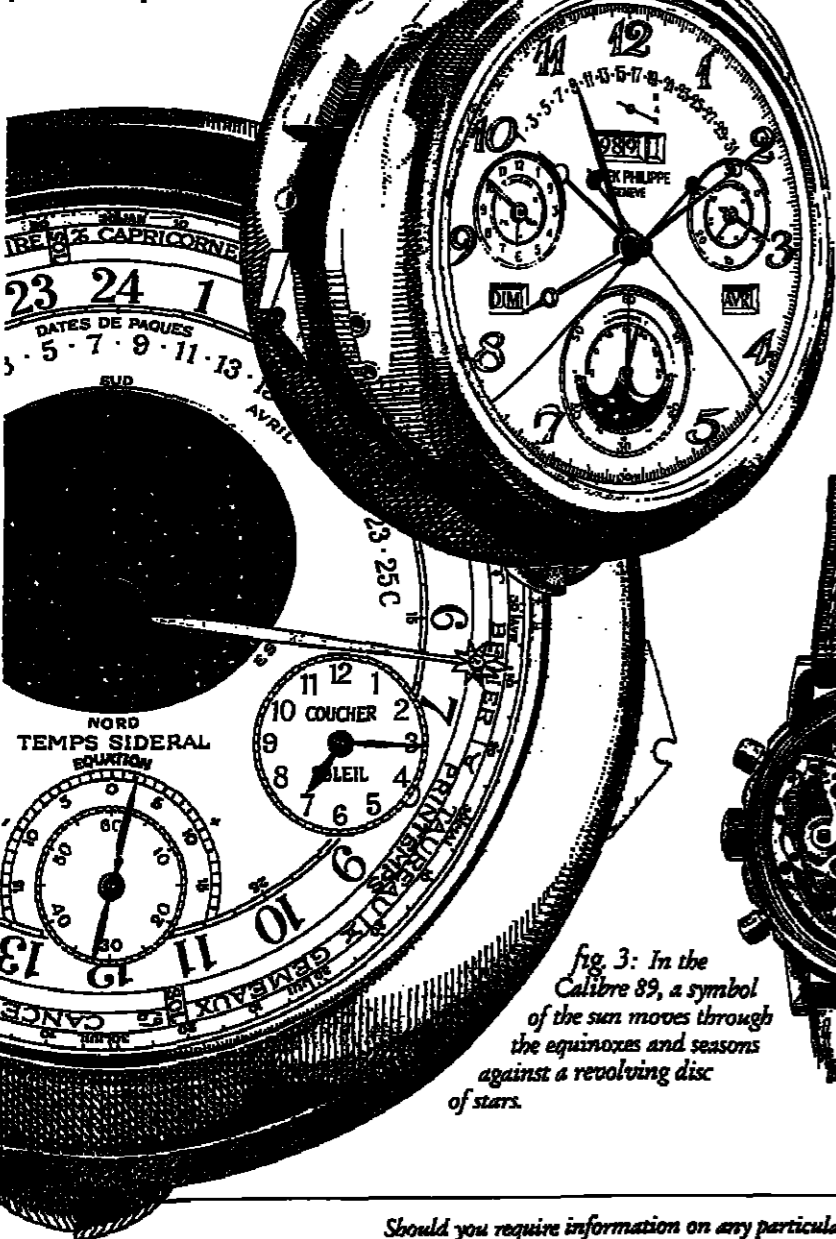


fig. 3: In the Calibre 89, a symbol of the sun moves through the equinoxes and seasons against a revolving disc of stars.

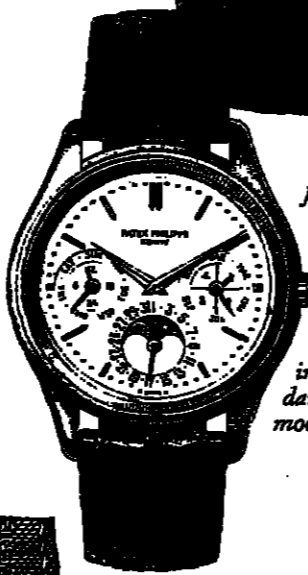


fig. 5: Ref. 3940. The finish on the case and the bracelet reflects the perfect functioning of Patek Philippe's ultra-thin (3.75 mm), self-winding, perpetual-calendar wristwatch with moonphase.

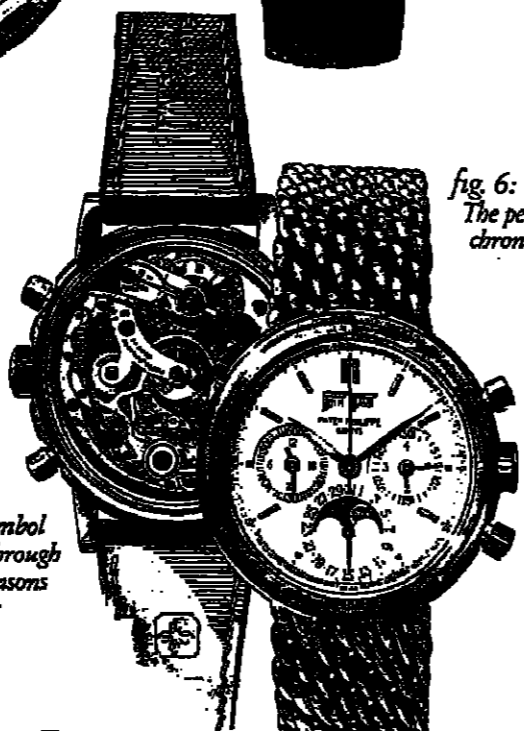


fig. 6: Ref. 3970. The perpetual-calendar chronograph...

fig. 7: ...displaying the poetry of traditional hand-finishing.

fig. 8: Ref. 3974. The confidence of a smoothly functioning perpetual calendar, and the pleasure of hearing the time, combined in one of Patek Philippe's most sophisticated wristwatches.

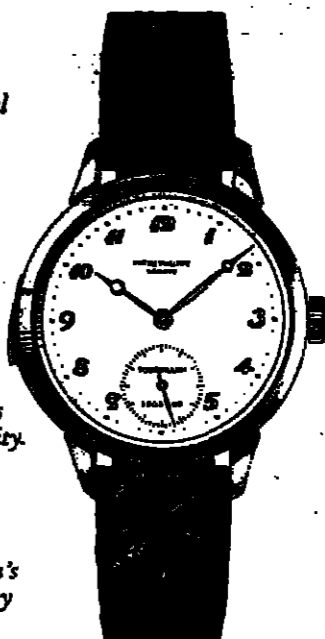
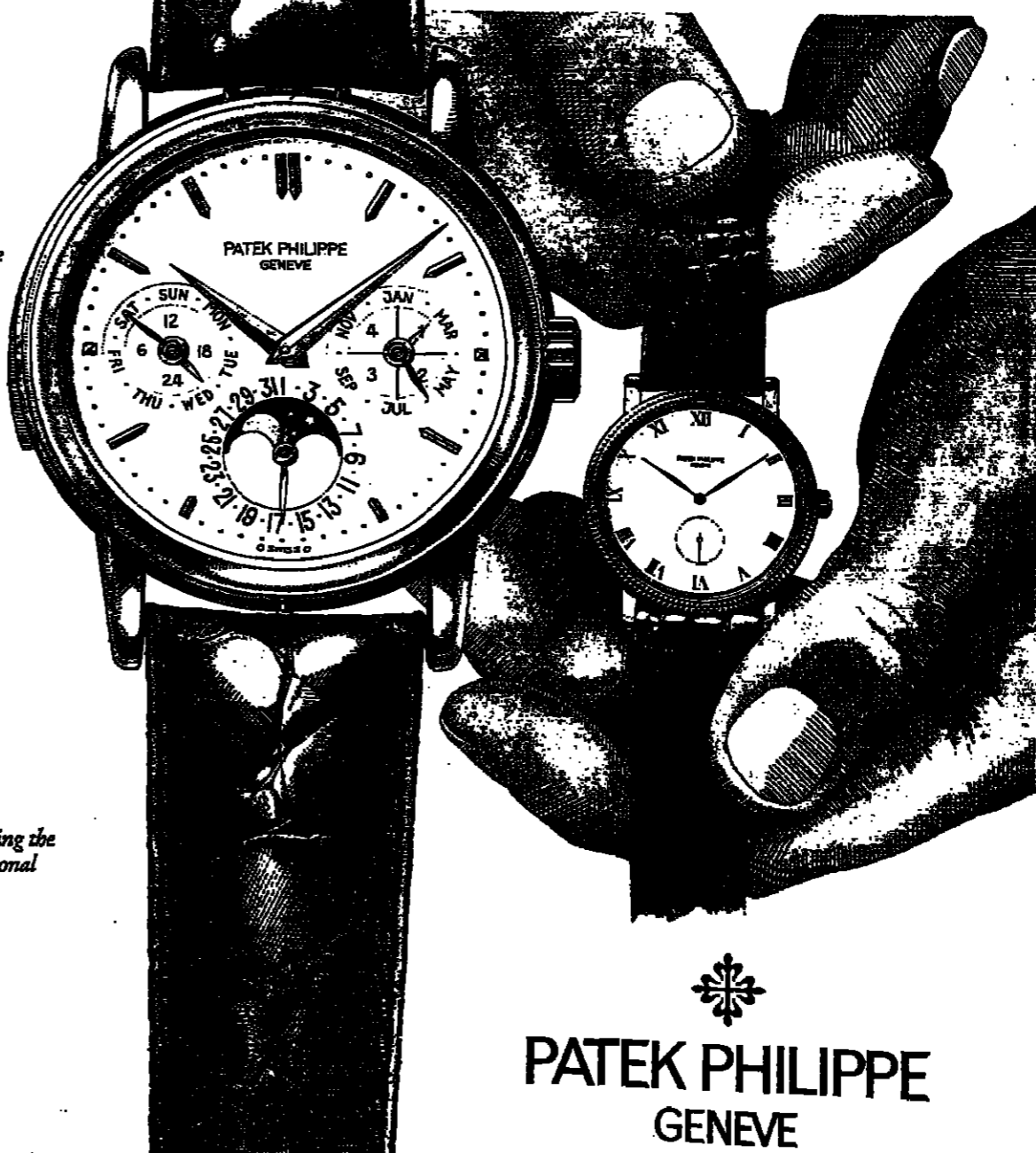


fig. 9: Ref. 3939. A minute-repeater which is also a rated chronometer. A tourbillon device cancels out the effects of gravity.

fig. 10: Ref. 3919. The gentleman's classic wristwatch. One of the many introductions to Patek Philippe's dimensions of time.



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After Yeltsin Visit, Russia Is Dumping A-Waste Off Japan

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Less than a week after President Boris N. Yeltsin returned from a summit meeting in Tokyo, a Russian Navy ship is dumping nearly 2,000 tons of low-level radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, according to observers on a nearby ship operated by an environmental group.

The liquid waste, mostly residue from cleaning and deactivating nuclear submarines, was said by Russian officials to contain radiation measured at only two curies; by comparison, the 1986 nuclear accident at Chernobyl in Ukraine produced contamination levels as high as 130,000 curies in the immediate area. The officials have said such dumping poses no threat to the environment.

Russia's Environment Ministry confirmed Sunday that a Russian tanker was dumping nuclear waste north of Japan but added international authorities were informed of the move two weeks ago, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Carrying such waste into the open ocean and dumping it there would appear to violate Russia's own laws and an international moratorium, which Russia has pledged to uphold. Radioactive waste disposal in the Sea of Japan has been a source of concern to the Japanese and was discussed by Mr. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa this past week, according to reports from Tokyo.

The navy ship towed a tanker

filled with radioactive liquids, and an oceanographic survey ship was in the area to monitor the dumping. John Sprange, an activist with the environmental group Greenpeace, said in a telephone interview from the vessel. He said the Greenpeace observers, steaming near the tanker, had seen crew members also preparing to dump what looked like barrels of solid radioactive waste.

Mr. Sprange said his ship had monitored radio traffic indicating the dumping would begin early Sunday. Greenpeace said in a statement later Sunday that the dumping began about 8 A.M., 295 nautical miles west of Hokkaido, Reuters reported. There was no independent confirmation.

In response to inquiries last week, a Russian Navy spokesman said that since 1991, the navy had stopped dumping solid wastes and "reduced the dumping of liquid waste as much as possible."

The dumping highlights what Russian officials have acknowledged is a growing and thus far insoluble problem: The Russian Navy has run out of places to store radioactive waste, both liquid and solid. Vice Admiral Viktor Topilin, chief of the navy department of operation and repair, told *Izvestia* in July that Russia had no choice but to dump wastes at sea.

In the normal course of operating its nuclear-powered fleet, Russia annually produces 6,000 tons of solid radioactive waste and 20,000 cubic meters of liquid waste.



BODIES RETRIEVED — Salvagers recovering bodies from a ferry that sank off South Korea Oct. 10. The boat sank again Sunday when cables linking it to a salvage ship's cranes broke in heavy seas. Workers recovered 78 bodies, bringing the toll to 256.

Yeltsin Dictatorial? Yes, but No Dictator

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The headlines have been relentless. President Boris N. Yeltsin bans opposition parties. Mr. Yeltsin shuts newspapers. Mr. Yeltsin suspends Russia's Constitutional Court and imposes a military curfew on Moscow.

Since tanks quelled a hard-line revolt two weeks ago, Mr. Yeltsin's amassing of power has raised fears of new authoritarianism.

The crackdown is real, but Russia's political situation remains more complicated than the headlines suggest. Politicians, including Communists and others from banned parties, are actively preparing for the Dec. 12 elections that Mr. Yeltsin ordered for a new national assembly.

Newspapers continue to criticize Mr. Yeltsin, often harshly. A state of emergency is set to be lifted Monday, even though polls indicate 75 percent of Muscovites would like it extended. Many regional governments are thumbing their noses at Mr. Yeltsin's order to shut down their local soviets, or councils.

And many democratic activists, who have proved their credentials in long years of fighting against Soviet dictatorship, defend Mr. Yeltsin's actions as needed to protect Russia's infant democracy and tenuous civil order.

"My opinion is that there are no grounds for fearing that a totalitarian regime will arise in Russia in the immediate future," said Lev Ponomarev, leader of Russia's largest democratic movement, Democratic Russia. "I believe that President Yeltsin's democratic credentials are strong."

Still, it is clear that Mr. Yeltsin is now walking a fine line between stamping out armed and violent opposition and resorting to old-style tactics to remove those who may be inconvenient to him.

An immediate danger is that after all the effort — and lives — expended to bring about elections in December, the legitimacy of the new Russian legislature may be as suspect as the old Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

"It is obvious that no normal parliament can function without a civilized opposition," said Vyacheslav Shostakovskiy, head of the pro-reform Republican Party. "If we destroy everything that may provide the foundation for opposition parties, blocs or movements, we'll be no better than the former Supreme Soviet."

Under the rules set up by Mr. Yeltsin for this election, anyone not under arrest for involvement in the Oct. 3 and 4 uprising can run. Thus many of the country's best-known opposition figures, including a Russian nationalist, Sergei Baburin; the Communist Party leader, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, and a hard-liner, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, have already announced candidacies.

But only half of the 450 seats in the new assembly are to be elected on an individual basis. The other half will be selected from candidate lists put together by each legal party — and based on how well each party does nationwide. Since most of Russia's main opposition parties have been banned, from the Communists to the centrist People's Party of Free Russia, which the rebel leader, Alexander V. Rutskoi, helped found, Mr. Yeltsin is stacking the deck heavily in his favor.

Mr. Yeltsin also has ordered elections in December for a second chamber of the new legislature, to be called the council of federations. But rules for this contest have not yet been announced.

Many analysts here contend that Mr. Yeltsin and democratic forces would do well without any bans, given the widespread distaste here for the violent tactics of the rebels and Russian admiration for "strong" leaders.

But a yearlong confrontation with the "irreconcilable opposition" has left Mr. Yeltsin and his advisers in no mood to compromise.

This attitude was most apparent in the post-rebellion handling of the press. After backing away from an across-the-board censorship, which drew harsh international criticism, the government has settled for a permanent ban on the 15 most rabid opposition newspapers, many of them anti-Semitic or fascist and most of them having backed Mr. Yeltsin's overthrow. Many had been subsidized by the state.

Two others, including *Pravda*, the former Communist Party mouthpiece, were told they could avoid closure only if they changed their name, their ideology and their top editors.

"They don't realize that a free press poses absolutely no risk for them," said a Western diplomat sympathetic to Mr. Yeltsin. "They are doing more now than they have to. The real problem is they are disenfranchising a whole section of the population." This group, the diplomat said, either still believes in Communist ideology or favors a much slower course of economic change.

Vietnamese Army Goes Commercial

Forced to Make Economies, It Jumps Into Business World

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

HANOI — When the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City recently closed 44 of the 58 dance halls in the bawdy former South Vietnamese capital, the objectors included the Vietnamese Army.

One of the army's properties in former Saigon, an establishment called Night Rose on the street known to Americans as Tu Do but since renamed Dong Khoi, was among the dance halls ordered shut, ostensibly to give the city's nightlife a more "healthy and civilized direction." According to the army, the 14 places allowed to remain open are all owned by the People's Committee, the equivalent of the mayor.

"I met the deputy mayor and asked him, 'Why did you close our dance hall?'" said Brigadier General Tran Trong Toan, deputy director of the Defense Ministry's economic affairs department. He added that he thought the move was meant to squelch competition. "Some dance halls were disorderly," he conceded. "But the army's dance hall was a very serious one."

Forced to economize by the loss of aid from the former Soviet Union, the army has demobilized half of its soldiers and set up more than 300 commercial enterprises, ranging from garment factories and construction companies to hotels and nightclubs. In a twist from its role in the Vietnam War, the army is looking to the United States these days, both to guarantee stability and for business partnerships.

The army's embrace of the free market is one of the most striking aspects of Vietnam's attempt to emulate China by maintaining the political controls of a Communist one-party state while unleashing the economic forces of capitalism.

But the army's growing business orientation also reflects concern that China has far outpaced Vietnam militarily since early 1979, when the Vietnamese inflicted heavy losses on invading Chinese forces during a brief border war. China has been using its rapid economic growth to modernize its armed forces, but Vietnam has had to cut back.

In the 1980s, Vietnam maintained regular forces estimated at 1.2 million, plus more than 3.5 million reserves. But Soviet military aid, estimated at \$1 billion a year, ended in 1991, along with subsidized fuel supplies. The army stepped up demobilizations, paring down to about 600,000 troops.

"China now is not only much stronger than Vietnam but stronger militarily than the rest of Southeast Asia combined," said Nguyen Ngoc Trong, editor of the Hanoi Foreign Ministry's World Affairs Review magazine.

The Vietnamese realize that Moscow cannot protect them as it used to, and were "surprised and disconcerted" when the U.S. Navy withdrew from the Philippines last year, a Western ambassador said.

Last month, the army's No. 108 Hospital in Hanoi and a California-based company called Remit International signed a joint venture agreement to set up a modern "international hospital" in the capital to "treat foreigners and VIPs," General Toan said in an interview.

Also in the works, he said, is a venture with an American financial group to set up an army commercial bank. He said the plan, subject to lifting the embargo, calls for the Americans to contribute 75 percent of the initial capital of \$5 million.

The army is involved in building houses, roads, bridges and ports; mining coal, tin and precious stones; catching and processing seafood; flying oil workers to offshore rigs by helicopter; and producing consumer goods.

The Truong Son Corps, re-named for building the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the Vietnam War, has been reconstituted under army control as a construction company. It employs soldiers for major projects, and it has won a contract to build a road in Laos.

The army owns the new Saigon Star Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City in partnership with a Hong Kong firm and has 15 other licensed joint ventures with companies from a dozen countries, he said. Military factories that once made explosives, uniforms and other items for the army now also turn out firecrackers, electric fans, bicycle parts and garments for export.

Army enterprises employ 66,400 full-time workers, mostly soldiers, and last year earned \$79 million, General Toan said. While income from business interests has jumped from \$27 million in 1990 to a projected \$111 million this year, he said, it still represents a small part of the military's total budget, which he would not reveal. Western analysts estimated the 1989 budget at \$2.3 billion and falling.

Rebels Seize Supply Town Serving Georgian Capital

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TBILISI, Georgia — Rebels dealt a major blow to the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, on Sunday by capturing a key town in hours and forcing troops to flee the town's blazing center, abandoning their dead and wounded.

The military spokesman, Colonel Soso Margishvili, said that Samtredia, a rail and road junction between the Black Sea coast and the capital, Tbilisi, fell after the last government forces retreated toward the east, with rebels in pursuit.

The rebels, who are loyal to the former president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, also seized a smaller town, Khoni, north of Samtredia, after earlier being repulsed by government troops.

The Interior Ministry said dozens of civilians and soldiers had died in the battle for Samtredia, which began when rebels attacked at dawn, backed by tanks and artillery.

Resistance crumbled and the rebels reached the center within hours. Government troops fled toward Kutaisi, Georgia's second-largest city. Some were surrounded by Mr. Gamsakhurdia's forces.

There was no independent word from Samtredia on casualties and there were no details on rebel losses.

The fall of Samtredia will drastically cut the amount of supplies reaching Tbilisi from Batumi, the only Black Sea port still in government hands.

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Subsidies for Big Farmers

The old view of U.S. farm policy is that it strikes an unconscionable blow to the poor: It jacks up food prices so that Congress can funnel billions to a rich and well-organized constituency. The new view of farm subsidies — which follows from a series in The New York Times — is that the old view was much too kind. Dean Baquet and Diana Henriques expose the Department of Agriculture as the handmaiden of powerful agribusiness.

Don't Ban Newspapers

Boris Yeltsin is way out of line in going after the Russian press. Whatever the justification for closing down newspapers at the moment in early October when he and many others wondered whether his government might be overthrown, that moment has passed. President Yeltsin survived, the opposition is in disarray and martial law is about to come to an end. There is no adequate justification now for putting a permanent ban on some 15 newspapers that had opposed him, for closing down a critical television show and for demanding that two banned national dailies change names and editors as a condition of reopening.

Bulgaria Deserves a Hand

Among nations as with people, no good deed goes unpunished. Consider Bulgaria, a former Communist country that has set high standards of decency in the Balkans. Unlike its neighbors, Yugoslavia and Romania, Bulgaria has managed its transition to democracy and free markets without civil or ethnic strife, repudiating its brutal assimilation campaign in the mid-1980s to "Bulgarianize" ethnic Turks and other minorities.

Other Comment

Comprehensive Gun Control

Isn't it obvious that America has strayed terribly far off course, that the gun violence now poisoning our society is nothing less than a threat to our national security and collective sanity? Guns are killing our spirit with fear. The fear of sounds in the night, fear of a dark street or an empty parking lot, even a public place, on a lazy afternoon. This is the "safety" part of town anymore. The violence follows us home; armed robbers lurk in our driveways; our own children tragically shoot each other with handguns we buy to defend ourselves.



After a Proper Nobel Award, an Epochal Election

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — For Nelson Mandela, winning the Nobel Peace Prize is another step toward an even more coveted goal. In April, Mr. Mandela at 75 will vote in a South African election for the first time in his life. The ballot he casts will be the true recognition of his greatness and the change he has helped bring in South Africa.

That is the right political statement. But morally there is no real symmetry, however courageous and skillful Mr. de Klerk and other white politicians have been in the past four years in managing Mr. Mandela's release from prison and the negotiations over free, multiracial elections.

An Opportunity for Clinton to Start Looking Firm

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The crisis in Haiti offers Bill Clinton a difficult challenge — also an opportunity to answer a nagging question about his foreign policy leadership. The doubts, to put it bluntly, go to whether his words carry any conviction.

of Indiana, a Republican voice of reason and experience on the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke of what he called "the virtual collapse of presidential leadership in these matters."

Who Perceives Why Somalia Matters?

By Christopher Whalen

WASHINGTON — Like the slow U.S. economy and NAFTA, military intervention in Somalia was not Bill Clinton's idea. He inherited the situation from the Bush administration, which itself was unsure whether troops should be sent into that war-torn shell of a country.

political presence in the Gulf to counter the obvious ambitions of Iran, Saudi Arabia's position at the OPEC bargaining table is weakened to the detriment of the interests of the industrialized countries and the long-term OPEC oil producers.

The Thugs In Haiti Have to Go

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — I will never forget walking into the courtyard of the school where the voting was to have taken place and seeing the freshly murdered bodies strewn about, and hearing the moans, the last few minutes of suffering, of those who had not quite died but soon would.

At least 17 people died in the massacre at the Ecole Argentine, and there were other murderous attacks throughout Haiti that morning and the previous night. At the time Haiti was being run by a provisional government headed by a military strongman, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy.

The struggle against apartheid has been a struggle to establish that white and black South Africans belong to a common society and have mutual obligations. Apartheid was a system of discrimination and impoverishment constructed to deny and to change that central reality.

President Clinton has contended that the Haitian military and police forces were responsible for the safety of the provisional government. That was like holding the foxes responsible for the safety of the chickens.

In a country that is the poorest in the Western Hemisphere, those in the armed forces — and especially the leader — have a great thing going for them: They don't want to give it up.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Autumn in Vienna

VIENNA — Autumn is perhaps the most pleasant time to visit the Austrian capital, for though the city is thronged with Royal and distinguished guests, society is still unfettered by the formal restrictions which sometimes become almost irksome later in the season.

1918: Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives is considering a bill for an appropriation of six billion dollars for the equipment and maintenance of an army of five million

American soldiers, the major portion of whom will, it is hoped, be in Europe next July. This appropriation will be additional to previous ones for war purposes (including armament) which already amount to thirty-six billions of dollars.

1943: Near the Crimea

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] General Fedor Telukhin's south Russian army drove fiercely resisting Germans yesterday [Oct. 16] from block after block in battle-shattered Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea, killing 2,000 Nazis, and one of the bitterest struggles of the war entered today its fifth day.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and other staff members.

كسبا من الأصل

Rating the World's Best Restaurants: HONG KONG

Starting with this page on Hong Kong, the IHT's restaurant critic, Patricia Wells, sets out to rate the world's top restaurants, with monthly reports culminating in a list of the Top 10 restaurants around the world. Each month will feature a special destination, a different cuisine and an extended review of several of the best restaurants in that region. A companion report will focus on the casual and affordable restaurants, allowing readers a healthy range of choice as they eat. In future months we will look at restaurants in Japan, the United States, France, Britain, Germany, Spain and more. If you'd like to share your favorite finds with Patricia Wells, please write her at the IHT.

The Top Tables

- 1. Lai Ching Heen, The Regent, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, tel: (852) 721-1211.
- 2. One Harbour Road, Grand Hyatt, 1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, tel: 588-1234.
- 3. The Chinese Restaurant, Hyatt Regent, 57 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, 723-6226.

WITH 30,000 dining establishments in a single city, how do you zoom in on the best? In a search for culinary excellence, one certainly ensures ambience, the chef's creativity, bona-fide authenticity and sheer enjoyment for the diner. But in the end, the key is a magical mingling of all those elements into an experience much greater than the sum of the parts. It is billed as a meal or even a banquet expectedly becomes an otherworldly pleasure. There is a sense of a perfectly — yet mingly effortlessly — orchestrated symphony with a progression and a rhythm of sensuality that flow, that build. Flavors and textures are at opposite ends of the taste spectrum, there is never a sense of contradiction or repetition.

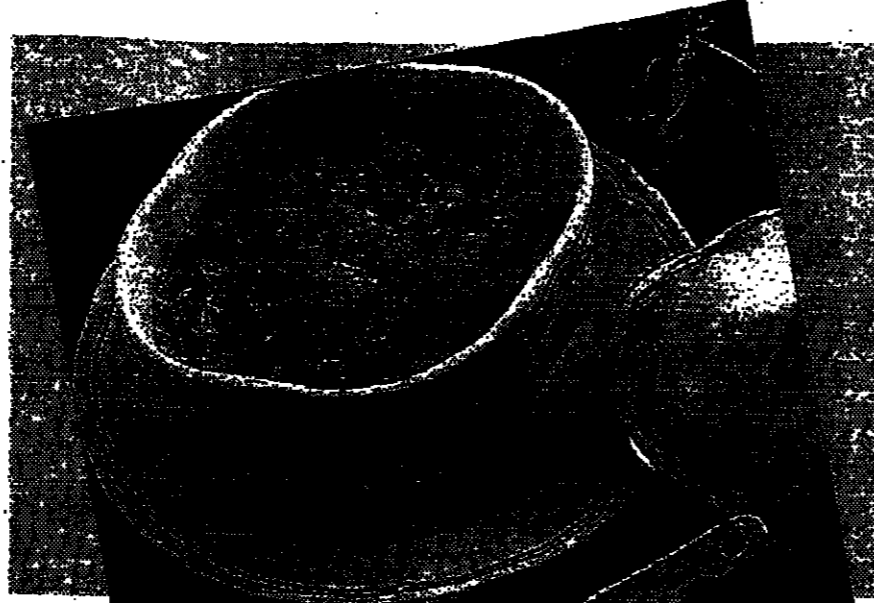
Chef Cheung Kam Chuen of Lai Ching Heen restaurant in The Regent hotel has the talent to elicit such a response, and in a recent six-course banquet managed to move heaven and earth. I found his food almost intellectual, in the very best sense, as days later, combinations and counterpoints flashed through my mind. Chef Chuen stretches his own imagination further than most, offering a world of fine, but one that remains distinctly Chinese.

When I saw that baked stuffed sea whelk was on next, I can't say that I was overjoyed. Though an expensive delicacy in Hong Kong, the flesh of this giant, conical-shelled mollusk does not have instant, universal appeal. Well, in this chef's hands the shellfish was transformed into a steaming, exotic confetti of cubed sea whelk, abalone, onion, goose liver, pork, curry and coconut all stuffed into the giant shell, a dish that stood out as the best of the evening, another imagination-stretcher added to the repertoire of modern Chinese cuisine.

A hard act to follow, but he continued to dazzle, with a sensational roast duck with kiwi and lemon sauce, the fat countered and checked by the purity of citrus, leaving the palate both fresh and refreshed.

A closing course of fragrant, highly flavored fried rice wrapped in lotus leaves was like a brilliant encore, a dish that wove crabmeat and mushrooms, abalone and duck, chicken and bamboo shoots, all in infinitesimal amounts, into a final, but surely temporary, good-bye.

Chef Cheung Kam Chuen, a native of Guangzhou, is the son of a well-known Chinese chef. Since 1959 he has cooked at many top restaurants in Hong Kong. He joined The Regent in 1980 as head of the Chinese kitchen, and in 1984 oversaw the opening of Lai Ching Heen, whose three Chinese characters can loosely be translated as "an elegant dining place."



Hong Kong gastronomy: Above, Victoria City Seafood Restaurant; top-left, elegantly served soup at One Harbour Road; top right, Lai Ching Heen.



Map of Hong Kong showing various districts and landmarks.

The restaurant's extensive menu features special dim-sum lunches, a menu of daily seasonal specialties, as well as a wide choice of traditional and innovative Chinese fare.

A side note on the restaurant's attention to detail: in only one other restaurant has the dining room staff noticed that I was left-handed, and that was at Taillevent in Paris. At Lai Ching Heen, the chopsticks were reversed to accommodate.

Open daily, from noon to 2:30 P.M. and 6:30 to 11:30 P.M. About 150 to 200 Hong Kong dollars (\$19.50 to \$26) for lunch and 300 to 500 dollars for dinner, not including wine.

Albert Einstein is quoted as suggesting that "everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler." The advice came to mind at One Harbour Road, the elegant harbor-view dining room in the Grand Hyatt, where the cuisine is intentionally classic and Cantonese. Here, the perfection is in the perfection, not in any side-line fireworks.

All was made as simple as possible in the delicate, sublime roast goose served Peking Duck-style, with ethereally light pancakes dotted with a fiery sauce, masterful little temptations. And when I bit into a portion of sautéed prawns with garlic, I witnessed an explosion of freshness, as though the shrimp had jumped from sparkling ocean waters into my mouth. (A few days later, while touring the Grand Hyatt's kitchen, I understood why: the shrimp had indeed been alive only seconds before, fished from the kitchen's spotless holding tanks.) The ingredients and methods in these deep-fried prawns paired with spring onions, chicken stock and garlic were nothing out of the ordinary, yet the ingredients and technique quite simply raised the dish to a higher level. It was almost sedative fare, a marvelous, happy drug for the palate.

At a corner table with a commanding view of the harbor, chef Lay Yip Lam offered a final, chive-spiked concoction of stewed e-fu noodles, fresh mushrooms in a mixture of consommé, oyster sauce, fresh Japanese enoki mushrooms and shredded, steamed copoy, or dried scallop. Again, nothing remarkable about the concept, yet the execution created a balanced marriage of condensed flavors. Dab on a touch of extra spicy X-O sauce, and you're in another universe.

Open daily, from noon to 3 P.M. and 6:30 to 10:30 P.M. About 310 Hong Kong dollars for lunch and 515 dollars for dinner, not including wine.

Designed to suggest a traditional Chinese teahouse of the 1920s, The Chinese Restaurant in the Hyatt Regency hotel is a subtle, understated play of black, white and wood tones, a fitting backdrop for chef Chow Chung's innovative, modern style of Chinese cooking. As chef at the Hyatt Regency since its opening in 1986, Chow is about as ambidextrous as they come, popping his head in and out of Western restaurants to see what ingredients he might incorporate into traditional Cantonese fare.

In an opposite vein, he is a staunch traditionalist, bringing back nostalgic menus from his childhood, home-style fare that includes currently less fashionable Chinese "nursery" foods, such as bean curd in many guises.

His six-course banquet managed to mix nontraditional artichokes with braised, dried abalone; baby pineapple with baked stuffed sea whelk and fried rice, and for a finished he candies strawberries, like apples.

While his food is innovative, it is far from wacky — traditional fare with a modest touch of whimsy. I loved his rendition of seven stir-fried vegetables, a nostalgic dish based on his wife's Hakka fare: it's a blend of cubed vegetables and rice, stir-fried with peanuts and scallions, poured into a bowl and doused with hot oolong tea. Soupy, yet not a soup, the dish had a complex, homey, welcoming quality.

The surprise of the evening came in the form of wok-baked wild baby ducks — shipped from Hunan Province and no larger than sparrows. Marinated in ginger and scallions, then simmered in broth, the birds were lean yet gilded with the rich flavor of wholesome duck meat.

My favorite of the evening was a small trek into Thailand, a super spicy steamed garoupa (groupers) flavored with lemon grass, spicy peppers and preserved lemons.

The Chinese Restaurant prides itself on its extensive wine list (we sampled a well-matched chardonnay, New Zealand's Cloudy Bay). It is also one restaurant that pays attention to the single diner. There is a set lunch menu for one, two or four diners, and an à la carte menu that changes every six months.

Open daily, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. (10 A.M. on Sundays) and 6:30 to 11 P.M. About 190 Hong Kong dollars for lunch and 380 dollars for dinner, not including wine.

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disks, sample the crab and the goose. The whole coral-toned flower crab is steamed upside down (so its juices flow back into the crab and are not lost to the liquid), then cooled and served with a perky dip of vinegar and fresh, minced ginger.

The goose — braised in a pungent potion of soy sauce, rice vinegar, lemon peel, ginger, star anise, cinnamon and scallions — is cooled, then served at room temperature, chopped into bite-size pieces and offered with a dipping sauce of garlic and rice vinegar, designed to counter the richness of the meat.

The Chiu Chow repertoire also includes a brilliant variation of Cantonese-style, whole steamed fish. The fish is half-steamed, then pan-fried, making for a skin that's crispy and chewy, and set off by mounds of scallions and Chinese chives, along with slender strips of spicy, fresh chili peppers.

Open daily, 11 A.M. to midnight. About 100 Hong Kong dollars for lunch, 200 for dinner.

When my palate wanted to move beyond the boundaries of China, the thought of a healthy bit of spice led me to one of Hong Kong's most popular Thai restaurants, appropriately named the Chili Crab. Reserve well in advance for lunch or dinner, for this bustling restaurant turns away people in droves.

Traditional choices such as a spicy beef salad — beef, leaf coriander, fresh hot chilies and cucumbers — make for a dependable starter, and although dishes are spicy, they're not over-the-top hot.

I adored the spicy-and-sour prawn soup, laden with giant, sparkling fresh prawns and white mushrooms, floating in an almost clear broth steamed with rivulets of vermillion pepper. A true sign of success, the heat neither overpowered nor obliterated the sweet flavors of the shrimp and mushrooms.

But the best dish of many was the prawns with garlic, ginger and scallions, a colorful sauté of pillowlike nuggets of whole cloves, soft and sweet garlic, fresh ginger cleverly cut into the same size as the garlic, accessorized with a touch of red pepper and coriander.

TIPS

International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG is undeniably the modern capital of Chinese gastronomy. Hong Kong residents naturally favor the ultra-fresh, wholesome and subtle flavors of Cantonese cuisine, since most have roots in the neighboring Chinese province of Guangdong.

Yet palates don't stop there: Walk down any street, turn into any alley, wander through the giant shopping centers, and you'll find every region of China represented, from the spicy, garlic-rich cooking of Szechuan, the elegant specialties of Beijing, the starchy and warming fare of Shanghai, to the newly popular foods of Chiu Chow, in the Shantou coastal region north of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong also has an assortment of extraordinary non-Chinese restaurants, including Thai, Japanese, Burmese, Indonesian, Indian, Korean, Singaporean, Malaysian, Vietnamese, Italian and French.

While one can hardly speak of "revolutions" when considering a cuisine with a 5,000-year heritage, local food critics agree that contemporary Hong Kong dining trends favor foods that are lighter and served in smaller portions.

Vegetarianism is on the rise. And if it's not vegetarianism in its purest form, people are at least including more vegetables and less meat in their diet. Only in the last year has dim sum become acceptable, even fashionable, dinner fare.

In a city with wall-to-wall eating establishments, quality varies: Visitors had best stay away from food stalls that appear to be loosely committed to hygiene and from floating restaurants serving fish that may come from polluted waters right in the harbor.

While in other major cities, serious diners may reject outright chain restaurants or hotel dining rooms, in Hong Kong, you play by different rules. Hotels have worked hard to lure top chefs and have earned the respect of both local diners and travelers.

What should one expect from a typical Chinese meal in Hong Kong? The cuisine will most likely be Cantonese, a style of cooking that excels in steaming and stir-frying, prides itself on natural flavors brought out by quick cooking over high heat, and relies largely on vegetables, seafood, chicken and pork. Sauces are designed to enhance, never overwhelm, and flavors are likely to be subtle rather than bold and forthright.

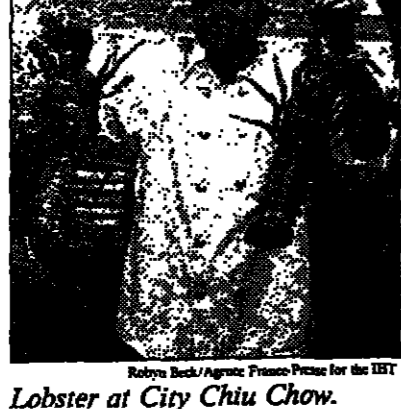
Many Chinese restaurants are large, with some serving 500 to 600 people at lunch or dinner. Reservations are always recommended. Most restaurants add a 10 percent service charge to the bill. Tipping is at the diner's discretion, but it is common practice to add 3 to 5 percent.

DRINK

What to drink with Chinese food? With most meals, the Chinese drink Chinese tea — straight, out of tiny cups — although beer is favored for spicy cuisine and brandy is often served at banquets. For those accustomed to wine with meals, there is Dynasty, a Chinese-French joint venture that has produced a charming, delicate, very freshly flavored wine made from Muscat grapes.

CASUAL DINING

- No. 1: Victoria City Seafood Restaurant, Sun Hung Kai Centre, Wanchai, tel: 627-9938.
- No. 2: City Chiu Chow Restaurant, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, tel: 723-6226.
- No. 3: Chili Crab, 88 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, tel: 527-2872.



Robyn Beck/Agence France Presse for the IHT
Lobster at City Chiu Chow.

WITH ONE eating establishment for every 200 residents, it's clear that Hong Kong residents not only eat to live, but live to eat. There is no limit to the number of excellent dining spots, only the limitations of time and budget. Here are three dependable, affordable restaurants.

Anyone who loves the subtle, ethereal flavors of the local Cantonese cuisine will enjoy dim sum, an assortment of bite-size steamed, pan-fried or deep-fried delicacies served from layered bamboo steamer baskets.

The best dim sum I've ever had was at lunch at the Victoria City Seafood Restaurant, the flagship of a series of restaurants specializing

in fish and shellfish. This huge, bustling, modern restaurant offers dim-sum specialties at lunchtime only, when office workers from the Sun Hung Kai Centre crowd around large tables, staking basket after basket of extraordinarily fresh delicacies.

The lunch menu offers more than 20 choices, ranging from steamed squid to deep-fried shrimp rolls to cold, sweet bean curd for dessert. Victoria City Seafood's offerings show to best advantage the qualities of Cantonese cuisine: Dishes were shimmering fresh and delicate, yet balanced with enough solid protein to satisfy.

The best of many dishes sampled were the steamed lobster dumplings, each in its own miniature basket. The dumplings are as big as baseballs, filled with succulent, moist steamed fresh lobster wrapped in delicate rice paper rounds, and set off by paper-thin slices of quickly seared white radish. I could return again and again for the steamed young squid cut into thin slices, then layered and covered with a veil of spicy sauce.

Open daily, 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and 5:30

P.M. to midnight. About 130 Hong Kong dollars (\$17) for lunch, 300 dollars for dinner. Dim-sum items from 15 dollars.

Where Cantonese food is light, ethereal, subdued, Chiu Chow cuisine has more spice, more punch, greater earthiness and a carefully considered sauce to match each dish. Chiu Chow is a coastal region around the Shantou district of Guangdong Province, and its cooking is the current vogue in Hong Kong.

At the popular, cavernous, well-priced City Chiu Chow Restaurant in the East Ocean Centre in Kowloon — another flagship of a successful chain — you'll find all the classic and finest regional specialties, including the cuisine's signature braised goose; steamed flower crab; dim sum; steamed and pan-fried fish enhanced with a hit of chili pepper, and Chiu Chow congee, a rice soup.

The East Ocean Centre's branch resembles a lively, well-kept office commissary, where families and workers sit 10 or 12 to a round table, sharing dish after dish, each paraded to the table with swiftness and efficiency.

If your appetite will allow for only two

books, sample the crab and the goose. The whole coral-toned flower crab is steamed upside down (so its juices flow back into the crab and are not lost to the liquid), then cooled and served with a perky dip of vinegar and fresh, minced ginger.

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BOOKS

RESIDENT KENNEDY:

Profile of Power
Richard Reeves. Illustrated. 8 pages. \$30. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

EARLY 30 years have passed since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and dozens of books that have been produced have left us with wildly divergent readings of both his personality and his character. While his former associates Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and Theodore C. Sorensen worked hard to

cement the myth of Camelot, revisionist historians have gone at that myth with sledgehammers. To Garry Wills ("The Kennedy Impasse"), Kennedy was a compulsive risk taker, obsessed with image and style. To Thomas C. Reeves ("A Question of Character"), he was a liar and a hypocrite, who lacked any "reference point that went beyond self-aggrandizement."

In "President Kennedy: Profile of Power," the political journalist Richard Reeves declines to give us another subjective interpretation. Instead, he lays out a minutely detailed account of Kennedy's decisions and actions: Having interviewed dozens of witnesses and scoured the historical record, Reeves

undertakes to reconstruct Kennedy's world from "this perspective," to show "what he knew and when he knew it and what he actually did."

Certainly much of the material here will be familiar to the reader, and pivotal questions about Kennedy's presidency, including the question of whether he would have eventually sent combat troops to Vietnam, remain unanswered. Still, Reeves has written a fluently readable and highly absorbing book, a book that takes us day by day, sometimes minute by minute, through the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the Cuban missile crisis, a book that traces the roots of Kennedy's civil rights policy and America's involvement in the Vietnam War.

After Nigel Hamilton's relentless gossip biography of Kennedy, J. F. Kennedy's "Reckless Youth," which appeared last year, it's a relief that little space is devoted in this volume to Kennedy's personal life. Yet there emerges a vivid portrait of Kennedy as a man convinced of the powers of his own charm, a manipulator comfortable with lies and secrets, a highly pragmatic politician, detached, disorganized and careless.

"Kennedy was decisive," Reeves writes, "though he never made a decision until he had to, and then invariably he chose the most moderate of available options. His most consistent mistake in governing, as

opposed to politics, was thinking that power could be hoarded for use at the right moment — but moments and conditions defied reason. He had little ideology beyond anti-communism and faith in active, pragmatic government. And he had less emotion."

Perhaps the most consistent theme in this volume is Kennedy's pragmatism, his willingness to subordinate whatever ideas he might have had — about, say, the irrationality of bigotry or the dangers of nuclear proliferation — to the practicalities of congressional politics and the exigencies of re-election. He comes across as a politician who was uncomfortable with the "vision thing." More than six months into his administration, when he was asked what kind of world he hoped to help create, Kennedy replied somewhat sadly, "I haven't had time to think about that yet."

If Kennedy and his staff didn't spend a lot of time thinking about the big picture, Reeves suggests, they did expend considerable energy on spin control. Clearly the president had been warned repeatedly about the pitfalls of engagement in Southeast Asia, by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield; by the president of France, Charles de Gaulle; and by General Douglas MacArthur, among others. And as

a member of the House of Representatives, he himself had spoken out about the perils of American involvement in Vietnam.

And yet, Reeves argues, Kennedy had increasingly begun to worry that withdrawal of American aid to South Vietnam and a Communist triumph "would destroy him and the Democratic Party in a replay of the 'Who Lost China?' debate that had plagued President Truman in the early 1950s."

"There are limits to the number of defeats I can defend in one 12-month period," Kennedy told John Kenneth Galbraith in November 1961. "I've had the Bay of Pigs, pulling out of Laos, and I can't accept a third."

On the matter of civil rights, too, Reeves's account suggests that Kennedy displayed more pragmatism than passion. Reluctant to alienate Southern Democrats, he continually dragged his feet over civil rights: He sent in U.S. marshals to protect the freedom riders in Alabama only after events threatened to slip out of control, and he backed comprehensive civil rights legislation only under pressure from his brother Robert and others. As for the famous 1963 march on Washington, Reeves reports, Kennedy opposed it until he realized it would happen anyway.

at which point he tried to orchestrate it as an all-American rally for his civil rights bill.

Over all, what does Reeves make of the Kennedy presidency? The accounts by Sorensen and Schlesinger, he notes, both viewed Kennedy's presidency "as a tale of personal growth, with Kennedy making early mistakes, learning from them to gain a sure control of the power of his position, and then

to go on to later triumphs." Reeves, for his part, demurs: "The Kennedy I found," he writes, "certainly did not know what he was doing at the beginning, and in some ways never changed at all, particularly in a certain love for chaos, the kind that kept other men off balance."

Such passages of analysis are mainly in the first half of this volume, and as the book progresses, the reader begins to miss the au-

thor's evaluative intelligence. For the most part, however, the copious facts speak for themselves. Indeed, they coalesce to form a narrative that leaves us not only with a new understanding of Kennedy as president, but also with a new understanding of what it means to be president.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT THE American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals in Lexington in July, one player, Alex Rapaport, arrived from Ukraine. On the diagrammed deal from the National Imp Pairs he sat North, playing with a Ukrainian immigrant, Simon Satansky of Brooklyn. They eventually located their 4-4 spade fit, although one would have expected South to show that suit a round earlier.

The problem for the declarer was to retain control of the trump suit, and the solution was to decline to ruff anything in the dummy. The club ace was led and allowed to

win, with a diamond being discarded from the dummy.

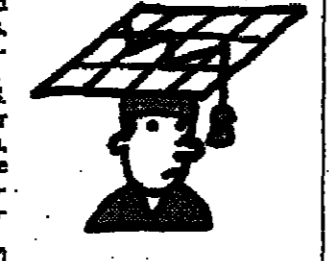
West shifted to a low trump, and dummy won. The spade king was led, and West took the ace and led the club king in the hope of forcing dummy to ruff. But South again discarded a diamond and was in full control: against any defense, he could draw trumps, lead to the diamond ace and finesse in hearts. The fall of the diamond king was an unneeded bonus since the club queen was ready to take care of dummy's remaining diamond loser.

Notice that West would have done rather better to lead clubs at every opportunity, but South would still prevail by refusing to ruff in the dummy.

NORTH			
♠ K Q J 10	♦ A 8 7 6	♥ A K 10 9 2	♣ Q 7 6
WEST			
♠ A 8 6 5	♦ 7 6 5	♥ A K 10 4	♣ J 10 8 7 6 5
SOUTH (D)			
♠ 7 5 3 2	♦ J 4	♥ A J 10 8 7 6 5	♣ Q 5 2
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
Pass	1♠	Pass	3♠
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the club ace.			

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Leo Esaki, president of the University of Tsukuba in Japan and the 1973 Nobel laureate in physics, is reading "The University: An Owner's Manual," by Henry Rosovsky. "He says universities in the U.S. are better than those in any other country. But an interesting question, which he doesn't answer, is: if the U.S. produces so many smart people, why are there so many economic problems?" (Steven Brull, IHT)



WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 15

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

Yan Straights

Table of Yan straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

NEW YORK (API)

Table of New York bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 15.

Large table of mutual fund prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Trfy.

Vertical advertisement for Capital Markets and Currency, featuring the text 'THE TRIB' and 'CURRENCY'.

Continued on Page 14

CAPITAL MARKETS

Money Managers Zero In On Hot European Equities

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Whatever their nationality, many professional money managers currently have Europe on their minds. A survey of U.S., European and Japanese advisers reveals a rare unanimity in views that Continental Europe is the place to invest — particularly in equities rather than bonds — even though the region is still mired by recession.

It's the economic slowdown that has managers so upbeat. European interest rates — the posted nominal rates as well as the so-called real rates, or what's left after subtracting inflation — are the highest in the industrial world and have the farthest to fall, as inevitably they must.

That will obviously be good news for bond markets, but the experts envision an ever-better performance in equity markets. They expect the decline in rates to drive money out of short-term holdings in the money market and first into the bond market and then, as long-term rates fall, into equities.

This is the scenario experienced in the U.S. market last year. And as prices on Wall Street began to look fully valued, American money has been in the vanguard anticipating a repeat performance in Europe.

In fact, the advance in European stock prices so far this year has given rise to worries that a speculative bubble has already developed. Measured by Morgan Stanley Capital International, prices in Italy and Spain have risen 40 percent so far this year, in Germany and the Netherlands by just over 23 percent, in Switzerland 22 percent and in France 16 percent. This contrasts to a mere 5 percent rise in the United States.

The analysts surveyed don't dismiss fears about a possible bubble, but for now they perceive these worries as exaggerated. The fact that analysts' views are in such strong consensus on this point is disturbing, says Alain Leclair at Paribas Asset Management in Paris.

Still, he argues that "while it's true European stock prices have increased this year after five years of virtually flat performance, prices currently are less expensive than they were five years ago given the considerable gains in productivity, the low level of inflation and the expected decline in interest rates."

Michael Cowan, a London-based director at Morgan Stanley Asset Management, also brushes away worries about the rally having gone too far. "I don't see any risk of an October crash as we had six years ago," he said. "The world economy is now so much weaker than it was then, and nowhere is there any threat from inflation. This is a friendly environment that will continue well into next year. The only threat then will be an unexpectedly large rise in U.S. interest rates or a disappointingly small decline in European rates."

"But for the next few months there is no real threat. German rates will edge lower, declines will be more pronounced in France,

See BONDS, Page 13

A Market Comes of Age: Beijing Allows Hostile Raid

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — The dust is still settling from China's first hostile corporate raid, but regulatory authorities' hands-off stance suggests a fledgling stock market has passed a crucial test of maturity.

Shanghai Yanzhong Industrial Co., a supplier of office equipment, was targeted for takeover by Shenzhen-based Baoan Enterprises earlier this month, sparking a wave of speculation in shares available only to Chinese citizens. The securities are known as "A" shares.

The contest for ownership, which appears to have ended in a stalemate — Baoan is limiting its stake to 18 percent of Yanzhong and will allow management to stay in place for now — also focused international interest on Beijing's response to a trend that could see control of large state-sponsored companies wrested away by private sector speculators.

"If everything is done in accordance with existing rules, then it is none of our business," said a senior official at China's Beijing-based Securities Regulatory Commission.

The commission, charged with overall responsibility for developing China's two stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen, said it is still studying the issue, but Shanghai Securities Exchange officials believe the case is closed, as long as Baoan has fully disclosed its ultimate holdings in Yanzhong.

Yanzhong, which has retained the Hong Kong-based merchant bank Schroders Asia Ltd. to advise it on repelling the raiders, alleges that Baoan, a property developer and trading group, indirectly controls more than 5 percent of Yanzhong's shares than it has disclosed.

Under China's provisional takeover code, any investor who amasses a 30 percent stake in a listed company must make a general offer to all shareholders. Notification must accompany any new holding of more than 5 percent and any purchase of more than 2 percent after that.

"We are trying to make sure that if Baoan wants control of this company, it should be making a general offer," said Clement Kwok, director of corporate finance for Schroders Asia.

While Yanzhong, one of China's first listed companies, has initiated a legal challenge to Baoan's tactics, regulators and speculators are preparing for raids on other companies in the near future.

Many of China's listed companies are tightly controlled by various forms of state bodies, but those with loose ownership structures have seen their shares heavily traded in Shanghai over the past two weeks. Yanzhong, which closed at 15.60 yuan on Friday, peaked at 42.2 yuan at the height of speculation.

"Once China decided to take the market path, it is not something that can be reversed," said Liu Bo, executive vice president of the Shanghai Securities Exchange.

"If you're talking about a mature market, this is a normal thing," Mr. Liu said. "Surely there will be followers. Our main concern is fair play for the shareholders, not protecting one company from another."

"This transaction is the first of its kind, so we will have to see if it reflects any defects in our rules and regulations," Mr. Liu added. "If we find any, we are bound to improve them."

In a corporate environment where regional political rivalries remain an obstacle to companies expanding beyond their own cities, analysts said a laissez-faire response to takeovers boded well for the sophistication of the market.

"This is an important development," said Paul Vibert who tracks China's stock markets for Baring Securities in Hong Kong. "It's another signal that privatization in the real sense is coming in China. Down the line it could pave the way for

foreign investors to acquire controlling interests in listed companies."

Currently foreign investors are restricted to trade in "B" shares, which are shares denominated in U.S. or Hong Kong dollars that entitle holders to equal voting rights and dividends in less than half of China's listed companies.

Most analysts, however, expect China to combine the two classes of shares in coming years, potentially enabling foreign investors to enter the takeover fray.

In the meantime, Mr. Vibert believes the advent of corporate raiding will lead to improved management in China's listed companies.

"When entrepreneurs are allowed to take big stakes in these companies, there may be fewer conflicts between local political interests and what is best for the individual companies," Mr. Vibert said.

See SHANGHAI, Page 14

Newhouse, Cox Join QVC Bid

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Donald Newhouse's Advance Publications Inc. and Cox Enterprises Inc. announced Monday that they would each invest \$500 million to bolster QVC Network Inc.'s bid for Paramount Communications Inc.

The investments are part of QVC's effort to try and maintain its financial upper hand in the bidding war with Viacom Inc. for Paramount. QVC has bid nearly \$9.8 billion for Paramount, while Viacom has made a friendly offer of \$8.2 billion. Traders believe that Viacom, whose operations include the MTV cable TV channel, may sweeten its offer.

Barry Diller, the QVC chairman, may well need the backing of Newhouse and Cox since the commitment of one of his major investors, the cable executive John C. Malone, seemed to become increasingly uncertain. Sources said that Mr. Malone was negotiating possible movie-studio deals with Sony Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., even as he was ditching the merger of his cable television companies with Bell Atlantic.

Word emerged Friday that Mr. Malone, president and chief executive of Tele-Communications Inc. and chairman of the Liberty Media Corp., had been talking with Matsushita and Sony about forming an alliance or acquiring outright one of the Japanese companies' film and television operations.

Those talks, described by several executives with knowledge of the discussions, raised questions about whether Liberty Media — the largest shareholder in QVC — could simultaneously pursue Paramount and either Sony's Columbia Pictures and Tri-Star Pictures studios or Matsushita's Universal Pictures.

Bell Review May Douse Merger Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Analysts and arbiters warned Sunday that the Justice Department's decision to review Bell Atlantic Corp.'s \$21 billion takeover of Tele-Communications Inc. could cool Wall Street's euphoria for the rapid restructuring of the communications industry.

"Look out below on Monday," an arbitrator said. "That initial blush of first love will wear out quickly."

This blurb manifested itself on Friday with a sharp run-up in the stocks of telephone companies.

The Justice Department said Friday that it would appeal a federal court ruling that overturned a prohibition against a telephone company providing television programming over its telephone lines.

Justice officials said that appealing the ruling would not have any direct implications for the Bell Atlantic-TCI merger because the law allowed telephone companies to offer

See BELL, Page 13

Ending Its Secrecy, China Is to Disclose Gold Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China, the world's sixth-largest gold producer and largest net importer, is about to reveal the level of its gold output, one of its most tightly guarded secrets during more than four decades of Communist Party rule, an official newspaper said Sunday.

The China Daily Business Weekly said the People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Metallurgy and the State Secrets Bureau had all agreed to a proposal that had been sent to the country's cabinet for approval.

The move is part of a plan to eventually establish a Chinese gold exchange and open up the country's mines to foreign investment, the newspaper added.

The paper said that disclosure of the figure was necessary because China is heading toward a market economy, but it did not specify when the first set of figures would be published.

China is one of the very few countries left in the world that refuses to reveal its gold output.

"To stimulate the industry's development and introduce foreign funds and technology, the veil has to be removed," Ai Dacheng, vice-president of the Ministry of Metallurgy's gold bureau, said to the newspaper.

Last month Beijing undertook its biggest reform in the gold industry since 1949 and set a floating price for the purchase of gold from local producers in an effort to thwart a thriving black market.

After the implementation of this reform, the amount of gold sold in September to the People's Bank of China, the sole legal buyer, was 1.9 times more than the average for the previous eight months.

The World Gold Council estimated that China produced 130 tons of gold in 1992, up 18 percent from the previous year. Chinese citizens, eager for a hedge against double-digit inflation and yuan devaluation, bought 250 tons of gold jewelry last year. That was 47 percent more than in 1991.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Moscow Notebook

Enter the Funds Conundrum

Russians may have many things to think about these days, but you would not guess it from the walls of subway cars. Instead of political graffiti, the most striking decoration is a profusion of advertisements for a new generation of investment funds.

Every man, woman and child in Russia was eligible to receive a securities voucher last year that must be invested by the middle of 1994. But if many Russians found the concept of a voucher bewildering, the investment advice in the subway advertisements is likely to lose them completely.

A random selection in a single subway car promised dividends worth 260 percent, 500 percent and "up to 1,000 percent."

The Classic Fund says "you can take part in the economic renewal of Russia and solve your personal material problems at the same time." The Digo Fund says "business change but the value of real estate remains the same." The Favorite Investment Fund said it would work "to eliminate unemployment among our shareholders" by "investing in industry to create jobs and dividends."

Much like many Westerners who freeze amid the claims of hundreds of mutual funds, a good number of Russians seem to be waiting for it all to somehow make more sense tomorrow or the next day. "It's all happening so fast," said Svetlana, a Moscow cab driver and mother of two. "Who knows what will happen? Our vouchers are at home in a drawer."

At least the vouchers are teaching Russians one highly valuable lesson about capitalism: inflation. The voucher, with a nominal value of 10,000 rubles, was worth \$24.10 at the beginning of the year, and is now worth roughly \$8.30, or six Big Macs.

It's Simpler on the Street

In the meantime, the battle with inflation has spawned much more basic forms of capitalism. One of the more awesome sights of the new Moscow is the crush of hundreds of people, especially older women, who gather at such sites as the department store across the street from the KGB's infamous Lyubyanka Prison and wait for hours to sell a handful of random goods or often just a single item.

The sale of a book, a sweater or a puppy can be a major income supplement when retired people often live on pensions of less than \$25 a month. The more seasoned street merchants can arbitrage by using proceeds from one item to buy a better one and sell that.

"We need the money and are used to waiting," said one older woman.

Time Out for Revolution

Need to get away from the crowds? Try the Museum of the Revolution, where museum attendants often outnumber visitors in spite of a highly varied range of exhibits. These include items ranging from a heavily scarred trolley car that was battered during the anti-Yeltsin campaign two years ago, to a 1927 chess set pitting figures of corrupt capitalists against robust Communists.

Although admission costs only the equivalent of \$1 for foreigners (5 cents for Russians), the halls are eerily quiet and the staff must be unseated by the tenor of the times, even if pictures of the long-banned Trotsky have been restored and a whole room has been dedicated to the attempt to overthrow Boris Yeltsin in 1991 ("Democracy Was Victorious!" says a banner).

To help make ends meet, the museum has taken to selling T-shirts in its souvenir shop sporting a Lenin bust crowned by McDonald's golden arches. Hard currency accepted.

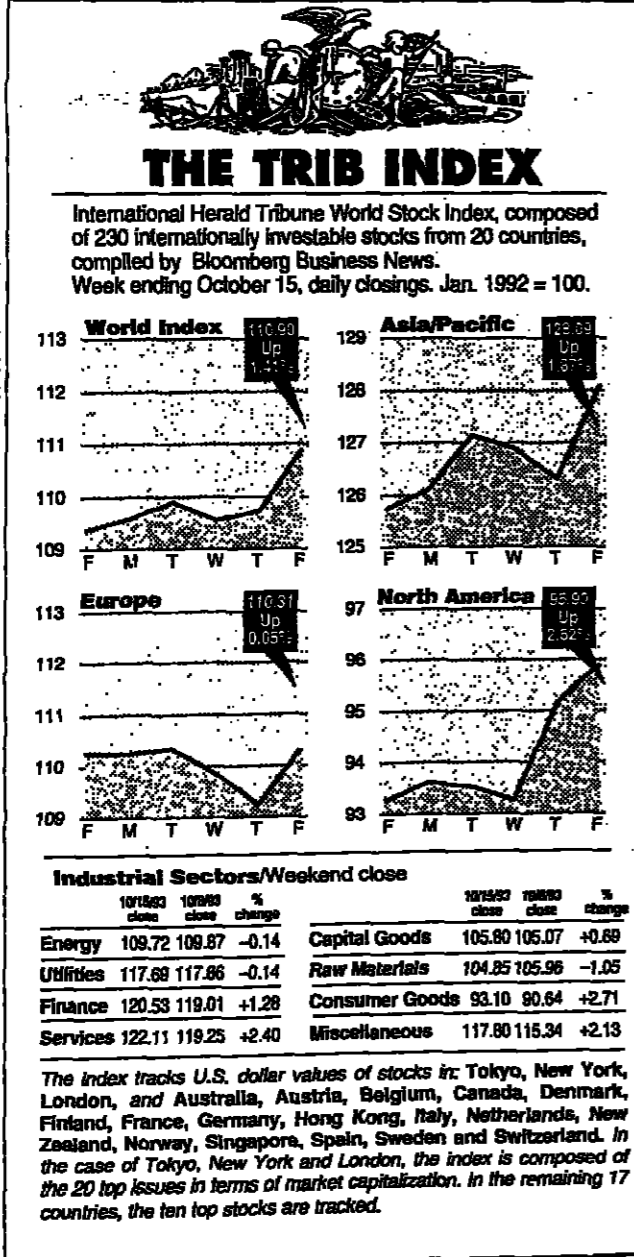
The Museum of Marx and Engels was closed several years ago, and last week plans were announced to close the Lenin Museum. Lenin's tomb, the epicenter of revolutionary hagiography, remains sacrosanct even if its traditional squad of guards is being removed. But the lines waiting to file through the shrine, which for decades have extended for blocks day after day, are now often shorter than those waiting across Red Square to get into the new outlets of Benetton, Galeries Lafayette and Karstadt.

There's Always Magic...

No one ever said this would not be confusing and another market niche has been found to help. On the vast grounds of Moscow's Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy, a site brimming with hammers, sickles and red stars as well as with the logos of newly arrived Western companies, there is now also the Center of Magic and Occult Medicine.

Its advertised services are directed to businesses as well as citizens and from "protection from robberies" to "higher productivity."

Richard E. Smith



CURRENCY RATES

Oct. 15

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Amsterdam	1.6165	D.M.	1.2280	Yen	109.50
Brussels	36.58	Belgian franc	20.36	S. Kor. won	180.50
Frankfurt	1.8180	DM	1.3360	S. Afr. rand	13.75
London (a)	1.5322	£	0.6925	Taiwan \$	25.84
Madrid	168.88	Peseta	166.38	Thai baht	25.18
Milan	1.3640	Lira	2.0360	Turkish lira	1.2280
New York (b)	1.0000	US dollar	1.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Tokyo	161.20	Yen	109.50	Viet. dong	207.50
Toronto	1.3120	Canadian dollar	0.7620	Yug. dinar	137.50
Zurich	1.4820	Swiss franc	0.7350		
1 BCU	1.1220	1 BCU	1.1220		
1 SDR	1.6110	1 SDR	1.6110		

Classings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Range in other centers: Toronto 1:00-4:00 p.m. (a) To buy one dollar; (b) To buy one dollar; * Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	0.9901	Australian dollar	0.9901	Swedish krona	8.46
Austrian	1.3562	Schilling	13.7603	Swiss franc	0.7350
British	0.6925	£	0.6925	Yug. dinar	137.50
Canadian	0.7620	Canadian dollar	0.7620		
Chinese	8.2750	Yuan	8.2750		
Danish	0.68	Danish krone	0.68		
French	6.55	French franc	6.55		
German	1.9360	DM	1.9360		
Italian	2.0360	Lira	2.0360		
Japanese	109.50	Yen	109.50		
South African	13.75	Rand	13.75		
Swedish	8.46	Krona	8.46		
Swiss	0.7350	Franc	0.7350		
Taiwanese	25.84	Dollar	25.84		
Thai	25.18	Baht	25.18		
Turkish	1.2280	Lira	1.2280		
U.S.	1.0000	Dollar	1.0000		
Vietnamese	207.50	Dong	207.50		
Yugoslavian	137.50	Dinar	137.50		

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Citicorp (London); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Bank of Montreal (Toronto); Reuters (Zurich); Other data from Reuters and AP.

VW Admits Problems in U.S. Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — Volkswagen AG has denied a report that it was considering pulling out of the U.S. market, where its sales have plunged, but it admitted that there have been delays in achieving quality standards in models being produced in Mexico for U.S. buyers.

The magazine said that the company's management was studying whether the cost of a withdrawal from the United States would be less than the expected losses for 1994.

The report said further that VW had sold only 43,000 cars in the United States in the first nine months of the year, 39 percent fewer than in the same period of 1992.

It added that this had left its market share at only 0.4 percent, with losses of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$310 million) expected this year in North America.

"We have absolutely no intention of pulling out of the U.S. market," Otto Ferdinand Wachs, a VW spokesman, said in reaction on Saturday. "A company that pulled out of the world would lose its competitiveness."

Mr. Wachs said, however, that the decline in sales was due partly to delays in achieving quality standards for the VW Jetta and Golf models being produced in Mexico for the U.S. market. He said that the demand for the models existed

but that there have been delays in getting them to dealers.

VW is under heavy pressure this year as a result of the extensive help needed to bail out SEAT SA, its beleaguered Spanish unit. The magazine said that the company expected a downturn of 6.3 percent in group sales for 1993.

Despite a loss in the first quarter of 1.25 billion DM, VW Chairman Ferdinand Piech said in June that the group should be able to break even by the end of the year.

VW management has also been embroiled in accusations by General Motors Corp. that José Ignacio López de Arriortúa, VW's purchasing chief, took GM secrets with him when he moved to VW last March.

(AP, AFP)

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Herald Tribune.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15.

Table A: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15. Columns include Symbol, Price, Change, Volume, and Bid/Ask.

Table B: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15. Columns include Symbol, Price, Change, Volume, and Bid/Ask.

Table C: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15. Columns include Symbol, Price, Change, Volume, and Bid/Ask.

Table D: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15. Columns include Symbol, Price, Change, Volume, and Bid/Ask.

Table E: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 15. Columns include Symbol, Price, Change, Volume, and Bid/Ask.

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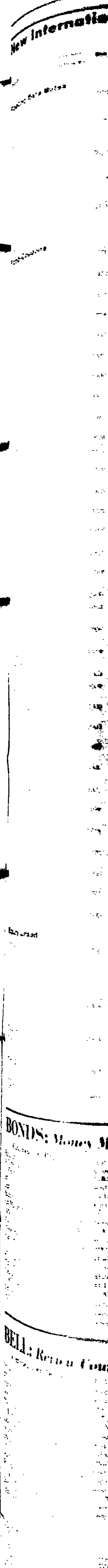
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STAT. BOND. BELL. Continued on Page 15.



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Bond Bonanza Goes On as Inflation Lays Low

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
NEW YORK — Credit analysts, buoyed by a report that U.S. inflation was unchanged in September, say that the outlook on inflation makes a rise in interest rates unlikely, and that for the time being the Federal Reserve has achieved its oft-stated goal of price stability.

al rate of 1.8 percent, and in the last three months at an annual rate of 1.4 percent. "You can't get bearish here," said Donald J. Fine, chief market analyst at Chase Securities.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"I would be willing to say right now that inflation is not an important factor in economic decision-making, and by that criteria the Fed has reached its objective," said David H. Resler, chief economist at Nomura Securities International.

the way the central bank conducts its business. Mr. Gonzalez is a longstanding critic of the secretive way the Fed conducts monetary policy, and any legislation fashioned along the lines that he favors would be a distinct negative for the credit markets, analysts said.

The price movements seen Friday in the secondary market for Treasury securities suggested that traders largely share that view. Two days of strong rallies often lead to profit-taking, especially when the second day is a Friday.

close to matching the September performance. But inflation expectations in the bond market are receding, the analysts said, so one month of disappointing inflation figures will probably not upset the market.

In the corporate bond market, the inflation news prompted a number of companies to price new issues. Among them was Northwest Corp., which offered \$200 million worth of 30-year bonds.

Friday's flurry of new corporate issues capped a busy week in what has been an exceptionally busy year. In all, 32 corporate debt issues were priced last week, raising a total of \$5.12 billion, according to analysts at MCM Inc.

In the secondary Treasury market, the bellwether 30-year bond closed Friday at a price of 104 17/32, up nearly a point from a price of 104 19/32 a week earlier.

Duisenberg: EC Currency 'Decades' Off

FRANKFURT — Wim Duisenberg, president of the Dutch central bank, said Sunday that a common EC currency was "decades away," despite the Maastricht treaty's aim of monetary union by 1999.

Mr. Duisenberg, in an interview on Germany's Hessischer Rundfunk radio station, did set forth the possibility that other currencies could join the Dutch-German currency arrangement as time goes on.

EC ministers, after a massive attack by market players on the ERM's weaker currencies, decided Aug. 2 to widen the fluctuation bands within the mechanism to 15 percent in each direction, save for the mark and guilder, which may still move only 2.25 percent in each direction.

Incomes Keep Rising In Latin America

WASHINGTON — Latin American incomes are rising again after the "lost decade" of economic decline in the 1980s, the Inter-American Development Bank reported Sunday.

It was the second year of growth, but the average individual's income for the area in 1992, \$2,267, was still well below the peak of \$2,378 reached in 1980, according to the regional lending institution.

Averages last year ranged from Haiti's \$218 to Argentina's \$4,347. The figure in the United States, by comparison, was \$20,114.

The average Brazilian — one of every three Latin Americans is Brazilian — saw his or her income drop from \$2,212 in 1991 to \$2,151 last year. In Mexico, the second most populous country in the area, average earnings increased only to \$2,317, from \$2,306 in 1991.

Incomes in Chile rose modestly even during the 1980s, and last year, the average Chilean income reached \$2,862, up from \$2,634 the year before.

The bank calculates on the basis of the dollar's value in 1988. Chile's earnings are growing so fast that there is a threat of "overheating," or the onset of inflation, said Enrique V. Iglesias, president of the bank.

There were sizable income increases in Argentina, Belize, Panama, Guyana and others. But there were declines in the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago as well as in Brazil.

The World Bank, another big lender to Latin America, has noted the decline of inflation last year. In Argentina, Nicaragua and Peru in the late 1980s, prices doubled every month or so, more than 1,000 percent a year.

But in 1992, Peru's increase was 57 percent for the whole year, Nicaragua's 20 percent and Argentina's only 17 percent.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 18-22

Asia-Pacific

Oct. 18 Tokyo Revised industrial production index for August. Tokyo September bank deposit and lending figures.

Europe

Oct. 18 London September trade, excluding that with other European Community members. Forecast: deficit of £825 million.

Americas

Oct. 18 San Francisco September unemployment rate. Forecast: 5.3 percent.

Oct. 18 Washington Federal Reserve Board meeting. Oct. 19 Washington Federal Reserve Board meeting.



Expected this week Frankfurt September M3 money supply growth. Forecast: Up 6.9 percent.

Expected this week Frankfurt September M3 money supply growth. Forecast: Up 6.9 percent.

Expected this week Frankfurt September M3 money supply growth. Forecast: Up 6.9 percent.

BONDS: Money Managers Zero In on Europe Equities

Continued from Page 11. Belgium and Denmark, and this will be good for equity markets. Despite this enthusiasm, the others of the six experts surveyed concur with the view expressed by Siegfried Hoocker at Deutsche Asset Management in Frankfurt that "this isn't the environment to take big bets."

Mr. Leclair at Paribas, who in some past surveys has devoted 100 percent of his portfolio to stocks, now has only 75 percent in equities and 25 percent in bonds — about the same ratio as Craig Knox at Lazard Brothers in London.

Mr. Leclair's bond holdings are all in Europe, half in the French market and the rest equally divided among Italy, Spain and Denmark but with the currency exposure hedged back into U.S. dollars.

BELL: Review Could Douse Fervor

Continued from Page 11. fer cable in areas other than their phone service area. But the department plans to review the deal anyway to determine if it violates antitrust laws.

TCI might try to hold onto TCI properties in Bell Atlantic's service area on the belief that the political climate is changing. Peter Barton, president of Liberty Media Corp., TCI's programming arm, agreed that Bell Atlantic may be able to keep all of TCI's cable properties because of the court decision and expectations that Congress will pass a bill allowing telephone and cable companies into each other's business.

Mr. Saunders of UBS speaks for the group when he says that overall he has a 50 percent exposure to the dollar. He's prepared to raise that to 100 percent, "but for now," he says, "the dollar is going nowhere."

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MONDAY SPORTS

Qatar Seeks Fame on the Playing Fields

By Christopher Clarey

DOHA, Qatar — Qatar has free medical care, free education and free electricity. It has minerals, oil and an enormous natural gas field to add to that should guarantee its affluence well into the next century. What Qatar lacks is name recognition, and that is why six of the best soccer teams in Asia are gathered here until Oct. 28 to decide the regional two participants in the World Cup finals next year.

scratch in six months and playing host to an ATP tournament, or drawing up plans for a Formula One stadium, or turning a stretch of the gravely sand that covers the Qatar peninsula into a world-class golf course? Why else would it risk inviting the politically incorrect likes of Iraq, Iran and North Korea onto its precious — if undervegetated — turf for a mere soccer tournament? They are a very small country in a very difficult position strategically in a dangerous part of the world," said Birhan Birhan, a public affairs assistant at the U.S. Cultural Center in Doha. "They want their voice to be heard and this is one way of getting attention."

Qatar is far from the only oil-rich Gulf state to become an international sports venue. Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait all have played host to major events, but none has been quite so committed to the cause as Qatar, which had an anonymity problem long before the electronic age. Most foreign maps of Arabia drawn before the 19th century show no trace of the Qatar peninsula. It is also one of the few places in the Gulf without Portuguese ruins, which could well mean that there was nobody in Qatar to begin with.

country's remarkably abundant soccer fields and tennis courts, the Qataris will be quite content. There is, after all, more than one way for a small country to make a big name for itself. "It's better to be known for sport than for something else, like war or troubles," said Ayman Azmy, tournament director of the Qatar Open. "Two years ago, everybody was talking about Kuwait. Now, everybody is talking about Somalia because of what is happening there. But if you are talking about Qatar because of our nice events and the organization of the World Cup, this is very good, and we appreciate it."



Marseille's Ral Barros, right, far from the sands of Qatar, slid past an opponent during a French league match in Montpellier. Olympique was trailing, 2-0, when play was abandoned at halftime.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for Eastern Conference and Western Conference.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing NHL results for Friday, Oct 15, 1993.

BASEBALL

NBA Preseason

Table showing NBA Preseason results for Saturday, Oct 16, 1993.

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

Table showing Major College Football scores for Saturday, Oct 16, 1993.

SOCCER

ATP Standings

Table showing ATP Standings for men's tennis.

WRESTLING

Table showing Wrestling results for Saturday, Oct 16, 1993.

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Table showing Japanese Baseball League results.

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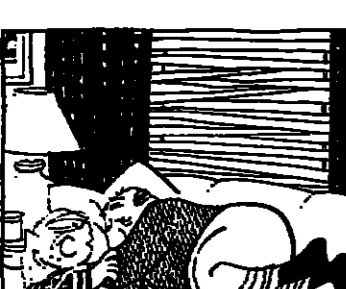
Table showing Japanese Baseball League results.

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Table showing Japanese Baseball League results.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



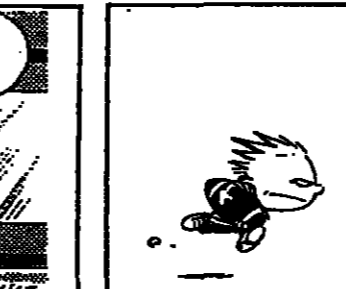
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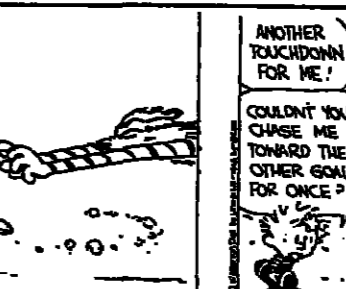
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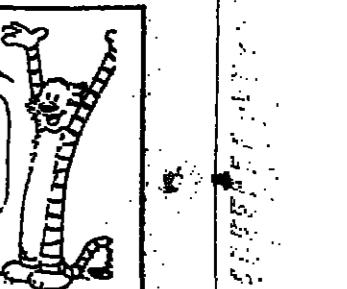
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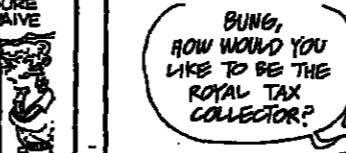
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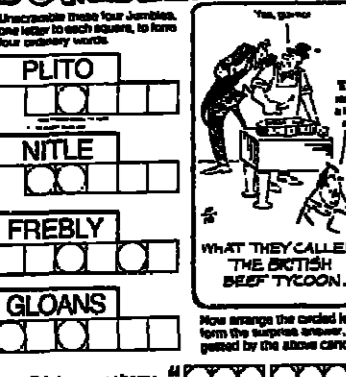
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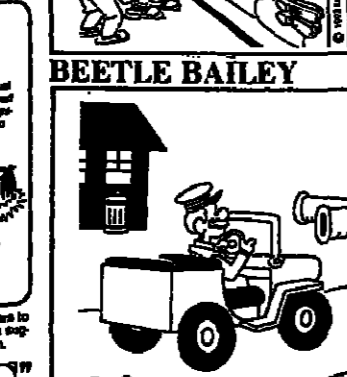
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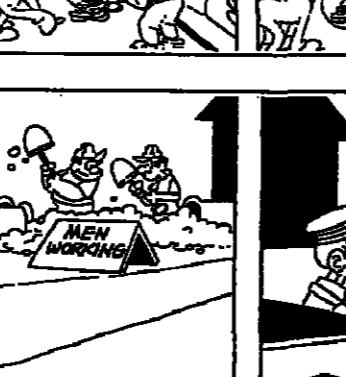
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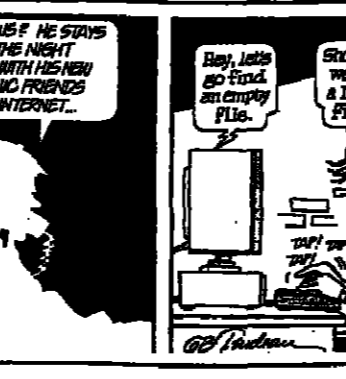
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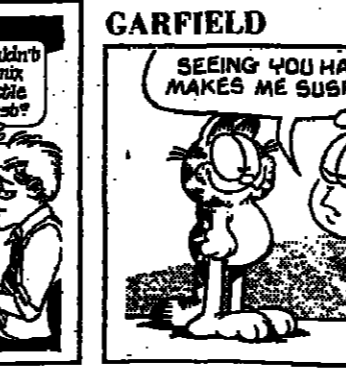
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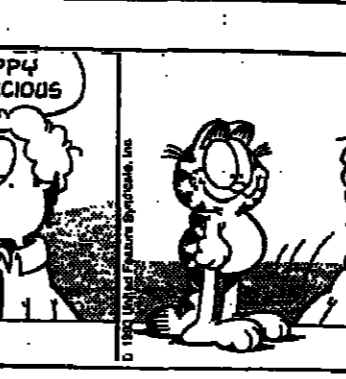
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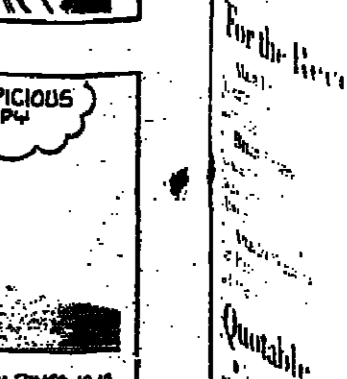
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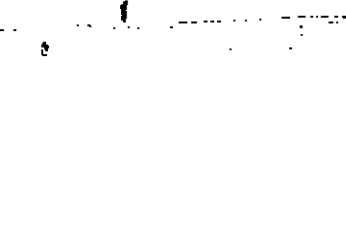
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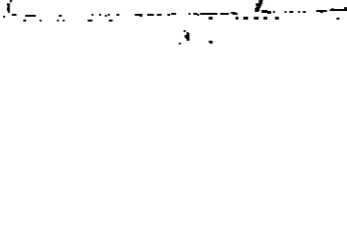
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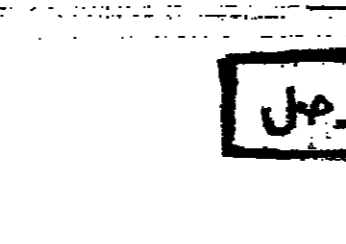
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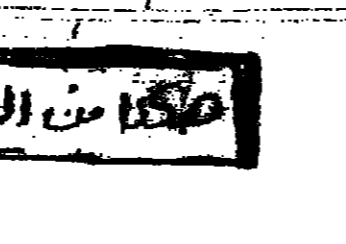
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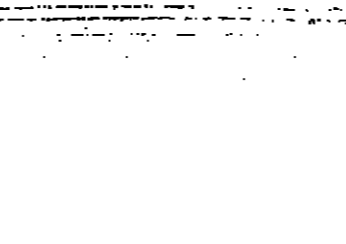
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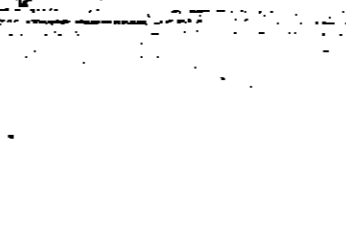
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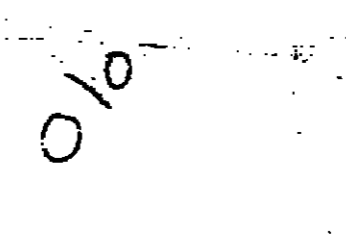
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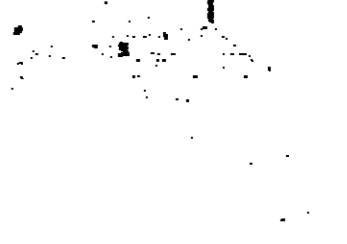
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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SPORE', 'Pure', 'Barkley in 1', 'This is No L', 'SIDELINES', and 'Dickens'.

In Pure Phillies-Style Baseball, Blue Jays Win Series Opener



The eyes had it as John Olerud smashed a home run over the right-field wall. The Phillies' Curt Schilling called the pitch "probably the best change-up I've ever thrown."

White, Olerud Homer in 8-5 Victory

By Mark Maske Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The opening game of the 90th World Series produced Philadelphia Phillies-style baseball. It was a down-and-dirty, slug-it-out, back-and-forth battle. It was a test of wills. It often wasn't elegant, with some defensive misplays thrown into the mix. Yet Game 1 yielded a victory for the Toronto Blue Jays. They came from behind three times, got some good work from their bullpen and made key home runs from Devon White and John Olerud against Curt Schilling, the Phillies' starter and playoff hero, to win an 8-5 triumph on Monday night.

Still, the Phillies were far from downtrodden about their poor beginning in the franchise's first World Series appearance in 10 years. "When you go out there without good stuff, offenses tend to magnify their strengths," Schilling said. "I have great respect for them. They're a great team. But they can be beaten, just like we can be beaten. I just didn't give us a chance to stay in the ball game tonight."

Reliever David West surrendered an RBI double by White and a two-run double by Roberto Alomar in the seventh, as the Blue Jays finally found some breathing room. Left-hander Al Leiter followed Guzman with 2 1/2 innings of scoreless handwork to get the victory. He pitched his way out of a base-loaded jam in the sixth by striking out Kruk — just after second baseman Alomar saved a run by diving to stop Duncan's base hit from getting to the outfield. Alomar committed one of Toronto's errors but made a few remarkable plays, including a diving grab of Lenny Dykstra's pop-up near the right field line in the fifth inning.

That was nerve-wracking... Leiter, who may start Game 4 the series, said of his key strikeout of Kruk, "I just said, 'You've got to beat me, and went after him' with a full-count fastball. "It was in a good location, down and away, and he swung through it." Duane Ward, the Blue Jays' closer, allowed an RBI single by Jim Eisenreich in the ninth but got the final four outs — three of them strikeouts — to notch the save. Guzman and Schilling are their

clubs' potentially most dominating pitchers. But neither young right-hander is as consistent as his manager might like. With Guzman, the problem when he struggles usually is his control, and early Saturday it was clear he had little idea where his pitches were headed. In his two starts against the Chicago White Sox in the American League playoffs, Guzman was shaky once and overpowering once. But he won twice, and he entered the World Series with a 5-0 record and a 2.04 earned run average in postseason competition.

He got off to an ominous beginning by walking leadoff man Dykstra on five pitches, and Dykstra promptly stole second base. Duncan struck out, but Kruk dumped a single into left-center field to score Dykstra. Dave Hollins drew a walk, and Daulton picked out a fly ball to sink a base hit into right field. Kruk scored from second base for a 2-0 edge, and Hollins took third when right fielder Carter bobbed the ball for an error. But Guzman escaped further damage from the first-and-third predicament by striking out Eisenreich and designating hitter Ricky Jordan with nasty sliders.

Schilling meanwhile was returning to the site of one of the biggest disasters — and best learning experiences — of his relatively brief big-league career. Late in the 1990 season, while he was with the Baltimore Orioles and pitching in relief, Schilling came on to yield a game-winning home run to then-Blue Jay Kelly Gruber. That resulted in a postgame tongue-lashing from veteran reliever Joe Price — for Schilling had arrived late at the ballpark that day, had been participating in the usual bullpen home-pipe and, as he left for the mound, had asked, "How do we pitch this guy, anyway?" Gruber had murdered Orioles pitching that season. Schilling got through the first inning unscathed, but the Blue Jays got even in the second. Carter slammed a leadoff single through the middle, and Olerud looped a base hit into left field. Catcher Duncan's passed ball advanced the runners, and Molitor's infield hit, and Fernandez's force-play grounder made it a 2-2 game.

It was a seesaw affair from there. A leadoff single by Duncan, a stolen base and Kruk's ground ball into right field put Philadelphia in front in the third. But White led off the bottom of the third with a high fly ball to left-center field. Dykstra raced over from center field, calling for the ball. But left fielder Milt Thompson cut in front of Dykstra, and the ball bounced off Dykstra for a three-base error charged to Thompson. Alomar popped out, but Carter's fly ball to Eisenreich in right field got White home.

In the fifth, Duncan got a one-out triple on a fly ball over Rickey Henderson's head in left field, and Guzman — who set an American League record with 26 wild pitches during the regular season — got him home with a slider in the dirt that got away from catcher Pat Borders. But in the bottom of the inning, White pulled a 2-1 pitch from Schilling into the second deck in right field to tie the game at 4.

Series Game 1

Table with columns for Blue Jays & Phillies, Innings, Runs, Hits, Errors, and Total. Includes batting order and game statistics.

Barkley in Retirement, Too? This Is No Laughing Matter

By Michael Wilbon Washington Post Service

PHOENIX — Charles Barkley is about the most naturally funny man you'd ever hope to meet. There are times when brutal honesty is in order, such as when he says kids should look to their parents, not celebrities, for role models. But, mostly, Barkley keeps you in stitches. So when he first said this weekend that he was "99.9 percent sure" the bulging disk in his back will lead him to retire when this National Basketball Association season ends, most people didn't take him seriously.

Michael Jordan called a news conference to announce his retirement and Israeli radio carried it live. Barkley, after numb legs led to a collapse a week ago, said during a teleconference that he doesn't want to play through the pain of a bad back and the news was greeted with, "That's a funny one, Charles. Chuck, you're a regular riot."

In one corner of the Phoenix Suns' locker room, Barkley grimaced as he pulled on his trousers. In another, teammate Cedric Ceballos said, "If Charles retires he'd have to explain his golf game, why it's so hot." In his office, the Suns' coach, Paul Westphal, said of Barkley's "99.9 percent" certainty, "We all know Charles didn't major in math."

So right there in his own locker room, they thought Chuck was a hoot, that Charles was just, you know, being Charles. This is what happens when you're a funny, funny man who has beaten up Godzilla. Indestructibility and outrageousness are presumed. Fact is, Charles Barkley, roughneck that he is, is flesh and blood. He has a back, and the pain resulting from that bulging disk is killing him. Barkley, because he can't help himself, was especially funny Friday night, talking about his bad back and the question of retirement before and after a preseason game against Golden State. But there were those brief moments when you knew just how serious and restricting the pain is, even when he isn't playing.

So why play in a meaningless exhibition game? "I've got to know now," Barkley said. "I want to find out as quickly as possible if I can play or if I can't." The Suns and many people watching the game would like to believe Barkley was pretty much himself, having come within two assists of a triple-double in limited playing time against the Warriors. Maybe Barkley's history of outrageousness and the fact that the Suns look like the best team in basketball have led to a false sense of security. To that end, Barkley offers two words: Larry Bird.

SIDELINES

Dickerson Says He's Quitting NFL

NEW YORK (UPI) — Eric Dickerson, the NFL's second all-time leading rusher, said Sunday that doctors had advised him to retire because of a bulging disk that risks paralyzing him. The Green Bay Packers' team physician found the bulging disk Thursday after Dickerson was traded from the Atlanta Falcons.

De Las Cuevas Wins Cycling Finale

LAC DE MADINE, France (Reuters) — Armand De Las Cuevas of France won the Grand Prix des Nations, the 62.5-kilometer individual time trial ending cycling's World Cup season. Stephen Hodge of Australia was second Saturday and France's Eddy Seigneur third. Maurizio Fondriest of Italy, who had already won the World Cup title, finished seventh.

For the Record

Alain Prost, who has said he is retiring at season's end with his fourth Formula One title, strongly denied Sunday reports that he is considering joining the British team McLaren next season. (Reuters) Brian Tinsley, 31, acquitted in 1987 on charges of supplying the cocaine that killed University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias, was sentenced in Baltimore to 10 years in prison for selling more than 500 pounds (45 kilograms) of cocaine in an unrelated case. (AP) Cricket Wamba of France retained his WBC cruiserweight title in Paris when challenger Akim Tafar of France retired at the start of the eighth round. (Reuters)

Quotable

John Kruk of the Philadelphia Phillies once told a woman: "Lady, I'm not an athlete. I'm a baseball player."

torturing himself. I will never torture myself." Yet, Barkley found himself clearing a space on the America West Arena floor on which to lie when he wasn't playing Friday night.

"I don't like laying on the floor during games," he said. "I don't want to be babied. Playing 24, 25 minutes a game, that's not my game. If we have to go through the whole season monitoring my minutes, that's not me. I don't want to play basketball in pain. It's no fun. I'd have to change my whole style and I can't do that. I'm like a kamikaze pilot and tonight I didn't play with that reckless abandon."

"If the doctors could guarantee they could do something to ease the pain or make it better, I'll keep playing. But one of those operations that keeps you out a year? No way. A two-month thing I'd consider. I know eventually I'm going to have to have surgery. But to play with this... it's painful. The numbness is persistent. It's harder to get out of bed."

"Anybody who's had back trouble, people who don't even play sports, know what I'm talking about. I bear these looks saying, 'Charles will say anything to get attention.' Look, I'll get attention, regardless. Those tests showing a bulging disk and tissue damage are fact. There's nothing funny about that."

"This thing worries me, scares me. Common sense says it'll get worse because it's not like I'm just sitting around. If you start the season in pain it only makes sense it'll get progressively worse. I don't think God meant for people with disk problems to play professional basketball."

THE NBA WITHOUT Michael Jordan was already bad enough. Without Jordan and Barkley? Unthinkable. Even worse, this should be Barkley's pay-off season for all the work all the times he should have been in a hospital but played (and dominated). Even had Jordan not retired, the Suns probably moved ahead of the Bulls with the addition of A.C. Green and Joe Kleine, two hard-nosed tough guys acquired for the specific purpose of making a difference against the Bulls or Knicks. But what if everybody is healthy except Barkley? Can Phoenix win anyway?

Of course not. The Bulls can barely win a game without Jordan. The Celtics and Lakers expired as we knew them without Bird and Magic. After Jordan's retirement and the reminder that even the most joyous things in life don't last forever, it was a treat to see Barkley, even a diminished and obviously struggling Barkley, playing Friday night.

Major League Baseball sells its history and lore, the National Football League sells great teams and the NBA sells its stars. This should be Barkley's time, deservedly. With Jordan's retirement, Barkley is basketball's brightest star, the best player in the world and a wonderful ambassador who realizes it's more important to discuss the issues of the day than to say the safe thing. With the best treatment the Suns can find and a physician whose recuperative powers are wondrous, Charles Barkley for the moment will play on in pain. Those of us who hold basketball dear hope the grime won't replace the laughter.

Faldo and Arafat: Kissing Cousins in BBC's (Brief) Ads

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp. says it has apologized to professional golfer Nick Faldo for placing newspaper ads that depicted Yasser Arafat appearing to either kiss him or whisper to him. BBC officials have scrapped the ad, which appeared in British newspapers last week to promote the new 24-hour radio station for news and sports. It goes on air next year.

The caption below the doctored photo read: "From April 1994 they'll be on the same wavelength." The slogan was intended to emphasize that the service will carry news and sports, said a BBC spokeswoman who added that Faldo was picked because he is "one of the finest examples of British sport." But some readers thought the PLO chairman appeared to be kissing Faldo. The ad, hastily put together, according to the spokeswoman, was published without Faldo's approval. His agents swiftly complained. "Clearly he is not on the same wavelength as Yasser Arafat," the spokeswoman added. No complaints had been received from Arafat, she said.



The one that got away: The Phillies' John Kruk had three hits against the Jays, but struck out with the bases loaded in the sixth.

U.S. Beats England In Dunhill Cup Golf

SAINT ANDREWS — The United States deposed England as the Dunhill Cup team golf champion Sunday with a 2-1 triumph in the final.

Fred Couples beat Nick Faldo, 69-69, to complete a perfect week with his fifth individual victory, and big-hitting John Daly delivered the winning point against Peter Baker as the Americans captured the title for the second time. Mark James gave England a head start with a 70-74 victory over Payne Stewart, the U.S. captain. But Couples evened it up, and Daly defeated Baker, 70-73, to clinch the victory.

In the semifinals earlier Sunday, the Americans beat Sweden, 2-1, and England defeated Ireland, 3-0. It was the second major team title for the United States, which defeated Europe, 15-13, in the Ryder Cup three weeks ago.

Stewart was a happy captain despite losing both his matches on the last day.

"I told my players what I wanted them to do and they both played really well," he said. "Freddy played very solidly — just look at his scores — and John will have a great appreciation for this place after this week. This will help him a lot." James got to work quickly against Stewart and was five ahead after seven holes. Stewart never really threatened and a double-bogey got the "Road Hole" 17th, where he needed three chips to get up the bank from the road, sealed his fate.

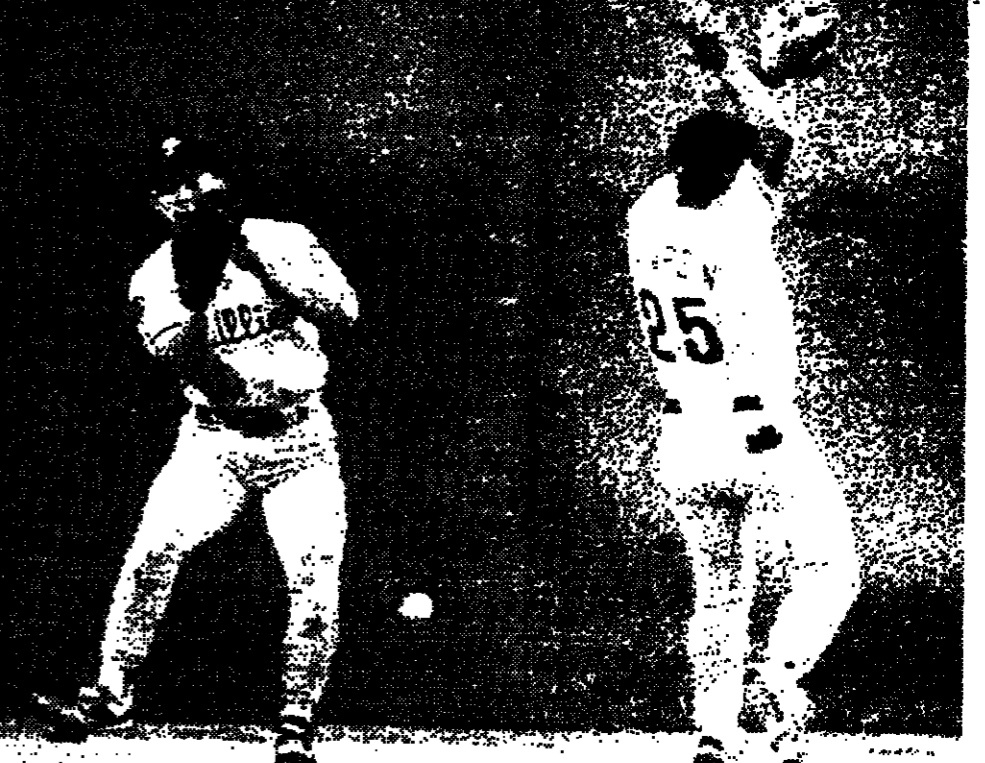
Couples, showing his best form in more than a year, also got off to a good start with birdies at the third and fifth against Faldo. The Briton was one behind with five to play, but Couples ended his hopes with a birdie at the long 14th hole. Daly, the 1991 U.S. PGA champion, trailed Baker by a shot early but led at the turn and was never headed after that.

The United States had squeezed into the final when Anders Forsbrand, Sweden's captain, came to grief at the Road Hole in the semifinals Sunday morning. He drilled a second shot wildly left, past the green and into the Swilcan Burn stream. His double-bogey 69 dropped him from one stroke ahead to one behind and when Couples birdied the last hole to win, 67-69, the Americans had a 2-1 victory.

Jesper Parnevik gave Sweden a 1-0 lead with a dramatic 66-68 victory over Stewart, but Daly leveled for the Americans with a bogey-free 68 against Joakim Haeggman's 71.

England beat Ireland to reach the final for the third time in four years and the fourth time overall. James led England with a 67 that was 12 shots better than his 79 in the cold on Saturday. He won by three shots over Ronan Rafferty. Baker had a 72-73 triumph over David Feherty, the Irish captain. Then Faldo recovered from two successive singles defeated to beat Paul McGinley, 70-74.

A nail-biter of a playoff at sunset on Saturday ended with Spain's losing, 2-1, to Zimbabwe and missing out to Ireland for a semifinal berth. Jose-Maria Olazábal, the Spanish captain, launched a scathing attack on the change of format for the third day, brought about by a long delay because of morning frost. Teams teed off from the first and 10th holes to complete the third round before dark. "I threw us completely, of course," Olazábal said. "It was not fair play and we are very hurt. In fact the next time, I shall think twice before coming to the tournament." Tony Johnstone's birdie at the second sudden-death hole gave him a victory over José Rivero and Zimbabwe a 2-1 victory over the Spanish team. That meant that Ireland,



Devon White's high fly ball bounced off the Phillies' Lenny Dykstra, left, in the third; a three-base error was charged to Milt Thompson, who cut in front of Dykstra after he had called for the ball.

Herald Tribune advertisement for living in the U.S. Now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities. Includes phone number 1-800-882-2884 and website information.

Paris's Outpost of Culture in Bobigny

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—One of the luminous ideas of André Malraux, when he was Gaullist minister of culture, was to subsidize nationwide maisons de la culture that would soothe and illuminate the benighted provinces: a stimulating project and one as patronizing as Malraux's filling the Louvre Métro station with reproductions, as if straphangers lacked the wit to go upstairs and see the real thing.

Many of the provincial houses of culture have since faded from feeble funding

MARY BLUME

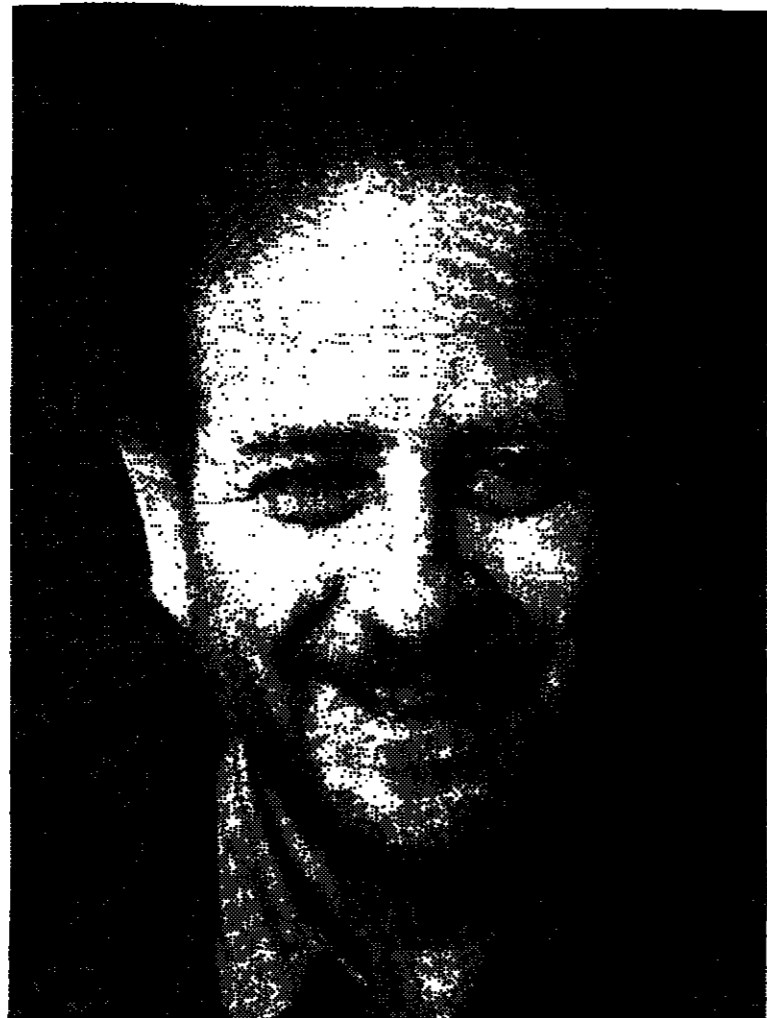
and inaction, but they and other forms of public theater thrive in the drab Red Belt suburbs of Paris, whose strewed Communist mayors have never ceased to remind whatever government is in power of the political wisdom of letting the houses go dark.

The liveliest maison de la culture of the Paris area is in Bobigny, a dreary northern wasteland of bleak housing projects and high unemployment reached with some difficulty by the autoroute (one mistimed blink and you are on the way to Brussels) or by a 10-minute walk from the Pablo Picasso Métro stop. The Maison de la Culture is in the Karl Marx quarter, on Lenin Boulevard.

England's Royal Shakespeare Company has just been there with a wonderful production of "The Winter's Tale"; Steve Reich's opera, "The Cave," arrives from New York this week. Peter Sellars comes in November, this time with "The Persians" by Aeschylus, and Saint-Petersburg's Maly theater will be back in February. Robert Wilson expects to return next year.

MC93, as Bobigny's theater is called (after maison de la culture and the number of the Seine-Saint-Denis department of which Bobigny is the center), is, according to Le Monde, a pole of attraction whose frontiers extend beyond Bobigny and even Paris.

The director of MC93 is Ariel Goldenberg, 42, a jovial and suitably globe-shaped Argentine who became a Spanish citizen by royal decree in 1987 and who has worked throughout Latin America, Spain, France, Italy and Germany directing arts festivals and organizing tours for productions ranging from African dance troupes to Peter Brook's "Mahabharata." He elicits such enthusiasm from those who have worked with him that an English actor urged him to apply for the directorship of the Royal Shakespeare Company. "I told him he must be mad," Goldenberg said. London and New York, he admits, tempt him but he found it easy to



Ariel Goldenberg, the director of MC93 in Bobigny.

turn down the Berliner Ensemble, which he says asked him to take over four times, because his first job would have been to fire most of the staff.

Between state and local subsidies and the occasional supplementary handout, he has a budget of about 27 million francs (about \$4.8 million) for which he has to endure four separate annual audits. "I don't mind. If I've done something dumb, I'd just as soon know. Operating costs of the excellent 300-seat theater alone run to about 15 million or 16 million francs a year. Companies that appear at MC93 are not richly paid but the theater's prestige is now so high that even successful Paris directors are eager to make the switch. "I can't say they are beating at the

doors, but people are asking to come whom I would never have expected, directors who can have any Paris theater they want." He says the respected French director Luc Bondy proposed a production that Goldenberg had to turn down because the slot was already filled by an unknown who has since canceled. Bondy will be at the prestigious Châtelet instead.

By investing in co-productions, Goldenberg has also put Bobigny on the world theater map. With the Salzburg festival, he is producing Sellars' "The Persians," which has toured from Edinburgh to Los Angeles.

"Peter got a kick out of being co-produced by the choicest festival in the world and Bobigny," Goldenberg says.

His father came to Buenos Aires from Moldavia in 1928, his mother from Poland in 1936. He speaks seven languages, taught Yiddish for a spell and studied veterinary medicine. Goldenberg says he is as good an example as any of the joke definition of an Argentine: an Italian who speaks Spanish, thinks in English and would like to live as a Frenchman.

His first contact with France came to 1975 when he was touring with an Argentine company that played at the Festival of Nancy, headed by Jack Lang. He worked simultaneously for the Nancy and Caracas festivals, then commuted between the festivals of Munich and Madrid. He was persuaded to take on Bobigny in 1989 by his predecessor, René Gonzalez, who was unwisely moving on to the troubled Bastille Opera (Gonzalez has since fetched up happily in Lausanne).

Goldenberg's seven-month season often offers more productions than France's national theaters. So-called difficult productions are Bobigny's specialty, such as an adaptation of "De Reum Natura" by Lucrèce, and this season, a program of songs by the late French singer Bobby Lapointe. Last year he had a revival of Robert Wilson's "Einstein on the Beach."

"I liked the idea of doing it 10 years later. It is so emblematic that I thought later generations should see it. Also, I programmed it from selfishness because I didn't see it the first time around."

After years of festival networking, Goldenberg is pretty much up to date on international theater, music and dance. For local audiences he puts on an annual jazz festival and a choreography competition. Each year the Orchestre National de France also appears.

"This year Ricardo Muti was supposed to conduct but I know Muti and I know Bobigny isn't chic enough for him, and of course as soon as it was printed he canceled. Muti will be replaced by Charles Dutoit. On the average, MC93 is filled to 80 percent of capacity. Goldenberg says 5 percent of his audience is from Bobigny, 25 percent from the department and 70 percent from Paris. He has no complaints about local support although he wishes—like his audiences—that the authorities would put up signs so his theater can be more easily found.

Goldenberg and his German wife lived for a while in a Bobigny housing project and now are in Paris, six stops from the Pablo Picasso Métro station. He says he has never been criticized for putting on programs that are so wide and international in range.

"If they had wanted someone really Franco-French," he says, "they would hardly have chosen me."

LANGUAGE

Woes of the Predicate Nominative

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Weary news clerks humming "Ol' Man River" have been hauling into my office great bales of mail containing reader protests about a piece in this space on predicate nominatives. Most people manage to get through life without bothering their heads about the predicate nominative, which is the noun or pronoun embedded in a sentence's action section after a linking verb, like mail-puller in "You are a mail-puller." But there is a breed of language lover that claps this grammatical category to its bosom, and insists with purist fervor on the nominative "I am he" rather than the sloppily objective "I am him."

The offending sentence was my rule: "The grammatically pristine form of 'Woe is me' is 'Woe is I' (or even 'Woe am I'), but go tell that to Ophelia and Isiah." My interpretation of Shakespeare and the Bible held that, in this use, woe and me were one and the same, and my point was to show a long history of the use of the objective me, when formal usage would dictate the nominative I. After all, if both Shakespeare's heroine and the biblical prophet said, "Woe is me," who are the predicate nominatives to insist on "Woe is I"?

One sack of mail set me straight on the original Hebrew: "I think the etymology of Woe is me is not a simple copulative phrase, a King James version of I am woe," writes Steve Pickering, a New York Times copy editor. "It is rather a shortened version of Woe is UNTO me. To my mind, Woe unto me, in which me is grammatically correct as the object of the preposition unto, makes more grammatical and syntactical sense anyhow than I am woe."

Rabbi George Bernard of Cincinnati agrees: "You should leave the prophet Isiah out of the fight. He said, 'Oy li,' which would be more literally translated as 'Woe to me.' He therefore took no position on predicate nominatives." Anne Mendelson of North Bergen, New Jersey, notes that "Martin Luther's German translation of the Bible renders Isiah 6:5 as 'Weh mir,' and Robert Frankum of Huntington, New York, translates this passage as 'Woe unto me,' adding: 'The me is an old dative form, and historically never was or could have been a nominative form. Semantically, then, woe and me were never one and the same, linked by the verb be, but rather me was the recipient of woe.'

O. K.: I concede that the King James Version threw me off, and that the Hebrew biblical phrase should be translated as "Woe unto me," with me the object of the preposition unto.

Does that make me, as Professor Caldwell Titcomb of Brandeis University writes, "incredibly ignorant"? My less-than-erudite academic correspondent holds that in both the biblical and Shakespearean examples, "the pronoun here is not a nominative at all; it is a dative. . . . In 'Woe is me,' the noun is not being equated with the pronoun. The meaning is 'Woe is to me' or 'Woe is unto me.'" He cites Isiah in "Measure for Measure" on being told her brother is in prison, as responding, "Woe me!" without even a verb, and holds that the me here, too, is dative. The reader who thinks this argument is getting out of hand may be asking, "What's this dative jazz?" Dative comes from the Latin *datus*, "given," as in the

phrase *datus Romae*, "given at Rome"; it usually describes a grammatical case in which the action is given to an indirect object. When you say, "I gave him the business," the direct object receiving the verb's action is *the business*, and the indirect object is *him*. If you want to straighten the sentence out for examination, it goes, "I gave the business (to) him." *Him* is dative, object of the understood *to*.

So if you are determined to think of the me in "Woe is (to) me" as dative, object of the preposition *to*, you escape my "Woe is I" trap. To the loosey-goosey grammarians who want to justify "It's me," abandoning the rampart of "It is I," my reply: No fair! The me in "Woe is me" is really dative! Incredible ignorance! □

I think Shakespeare knew what he was writing. If he had wanted to say, "Woe is to me," he would have said it (or if the poetic meter required three syllables, "Woe is mine"). Contrary to the opinion of all my activist-dativist correspondents, I think he did intend to equate woe and me. Sometimes the truth lies flat on the surface, and you only confuse yourself looking for "understood" hidden words. By *Woe is me*, he was saying "I am woe; the person of me and the emotion of woe are one and the same."

Therefore, positeth the maven, we have an example of a pretty fair writer of almost four centuries ago using the objective case for a predicate nominative. No latter-day "understood" insertions of a preposition allowed.

I do not kid myself: At this point, relatively few of us are left in the room. It's down to the die-hard nominalists and their dative allies, ready to dispute this all night. Most of my normal readers have gone on to less arcane articles, hoping this paroxysm will pass and next week we will get back to the latest presidential gaffe.

But if you are not a Latin scholar or dative case-worker and have resolvedly come this far, consider this: Just as Lieutenant Greenwald in Herman Wouk's "Caine Mutiny" defended in the end the nation's need for sailors like Captain Queeg, we can all thank our cultural stars for the legions who are absolutely certain they are keeping the language's one true faith.

They have learned their lessons from revered teachers. Having paid their dues in lifelong respect for the rules, they can properly demand to know: Who are these permissivists—the descriptive lexicographers, the anything-goes dialectologists, the finger-pointing purveyors of common usage—to arrogate to themselves the keeping of the temple of our tongue?

That is why it is worth wading out occasionally into the syntactical swamp. Whom do we find out (oops! Recast)—Who is found there, guardians not always grim mingled with classicists moved to mock fury at contradictions to cherished certitudes? Who forms a chorus to challenge the solecisms of solipsistic soliloquians? It's them. (Or, as they would say, clinging to their beloved predicate nominatives, it is they.)

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: Some sunshine in New York City and Washington, D.C., Tuesday and Wednesday, then a chance of showers Thursday. Rain in Detroit and Chicago Wednesday into Thursday, perhaps heavy. Turning very warm in the middle and end of the week in Los Angeles.

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, and Latin America.

Table with weather forecasts for various European cities including London, Paris, Rome, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for various Asian cities including Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for various African cities including Algiers, Cairo, Lagos, etc.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 15.

Additional crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries and regions, including Andorra, Armenia, Austria, etc.

AT&T logo and additional information about international calling services.

سكوا من الأصل